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PRICE TWO CENTS

GOV. FOSS SIGNS BILL LICENSING ALL AVIATORS

Fliers Must Now Take Examination. Pay Fee and Operate Under the Jurisdiction of State Highway Commission

APPROVES TUBE PLAN

Affixes Signature to Measure Abolishing East Boston Tunnel Tolls and Providing That City Appropriate Tax Money

Governor Foss has signed a bill to regulate the use of airships in Massachusetts and the bill to abolish the East Boston tunnel toll of 1 cent charged for passage through the tunnel in addition to the regular 5-cent fare. The airship bill requires operators of all aircraft in Massachusetts to be licensed by the highway commission.

A fee of \$5 is to be charged for the license which is to be given only after the applicant has passed a satisfactory examination. The examination is to consist of a test of the operator's ability to operate a machine and also a written examination.

All air craft must be inspected and registered by the highway commission before being operated. A fee of \$10 is to be charged for registration.

The East Boston tunnel bill authorizes the city of Boston to appropriate from the annual tax a sum sufficient to equal the tolls gathered annually at the tunnel under two conditions. One of these is that the act shall be ratified by a majority of the voters of Boston on election.

The other is in case the holders of the existing tunnel construction bonds consent to a waiver of the pledge expressed on the face of the bonds to the effect that the whole amount of the tolls shall be devoted to meet the principal and interest of the bonds.

This is the bill recommended by Governor Foss after he had vetoed the original tunnel bill which had been declared unconstitutional.

Another bill signed by the Governor is known as chapter 536 and is entitled, "An Act Relative to Highways, Public Alleys, Sewers and Sidewalks in the City of Boston, and to the Assessment of Betterment Assessments Therefor."

MORE WITNESSES IN REVERE CASE

New witnesses including Elizabeth H. MacAdam, William E. Hingston, the handwriting expert, former Town Collector Feno and a constable who attempted to serve notices on alleged fictitious owners of property appeared before the Suffolk county grand jury today to testify in connection with the alleged fictitious entries in the books of the assessor's office at Revere. Charles H. Bates of the board of assessors were recalled, as was Arthur C. Pendergast, tax collector.

Ida McLeod of 188 Mountain avenue, Revere, in whose house Chairman Samuel A. Seges of the Revere board of assessors has lived for several years, was among those served with a summons. The grand jury, it is understood, wishes to question her about certain property she owned in 1910.

CYMRIC TO BRING 515 IN STEERAGE

Coming from Liverpool and Queenstown via Portland, Me., the White Star liner Cyrric is due off Boston light at about 4 p.m. this afternoon. The 90 cabin and 515 steerage passengers are being examined on the vessel as she steams to Boston by John W. Dolan, Feri Weiss and Olav L. Root, local immigration inspectors, who boarded the liner at Portland.

Another steamship expected here this afternoon from a coastwise port is the Danish steamship Arkansas, from Copenhagen via Philadelphia and New York. The vessel passed Nobska this morning and passed around Cape Cod for Boston.

POST WORK TO BE SYSTEMATIZED
WASHINGTON—Systematic management is to be applied to the parcel post system. E. T. Bushnell, formerly chief clerk to the first assistant postmaster-general, left Washington today under Postmaster-General Burleson's orders to inspect postoffices in New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo and several western cities, to learn how to eliminate waste motions and operations in handling post mail.

BICKNELL YOUNG TO LECTURE
Two free public lectures on "Christian Science" will be given next week by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science board of lecture ship, one Monday night in Tremont Temple and the other Tuesday night in The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Fallmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets. Both lectures will begin at 8 p.m.

CLERKS WORK TO INCREASE ORGANIZATION

Department Store Employees Hold Weekly Meetings and Assemblies to Membership Are Said to Surpass Records

CHANGES ARE DESIRED

Salesmen Have Certain Customs Under Consideration Which They Want Altered—Belief That Things Will Be Adjusted

That there is a desire on the part of the clerks of the department stores in this city to have a strong organization to better their condition is evident from the rapid growth of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association within a few weeks.

This organization, which has its headquarters in Lafayette, Ind., was started in this city several years ago, but has not received much support until recently, when the movement which has been apparent among department store employees in Buffalo, New York and other cities reached Boston, although not to so large an extent. Since then the association has held its meetings every week, instead of once in two weeks as is the usual custom, and the initiations are at the rate of from 12 to 16 at every meeting.

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SENATE INDORSES INVESTIGATION OF STREET RY. SERVICE

The Senate committee on ways and means has reported ought to pass on the resolution providing for an investigation by the railroad commissioners and the transit commissioners of the service furnished by the Boston Elevated and the Bay State Street Railway companies in the Metropolitan districts, and to report their conclusions to the next General Court not later than Jan. 10, 1914. The joint board is authorized to expend \$5000 in making the investigation.

VIEW OPENED UP IN CLUB'S PREPARATIONS

The relation of the heading to the importance of the news item which follows will be found well balanced in the Monitor. The absence of sensational news and overemphasis makes it easier to read those items of greater interest and importance. This is a feature any friend you send this copy to would appreciate.

MOTHERS' CONGRESS DELEGATES DISCUSSING CHILD PROBLEMS HERE



Left to right—Mrs. Edgar A. Hall, chairman national press and publicity committee, Chicago; Mrs. William Blodgett, St. Louis; Mrs. Charles R. Brennon, president Iowa branch; Mrs. C. S. Higbee; Mrs. George K. Johnson, president Pennsylvania branch; Mrs. A. C. Allen, Chicago; Mrs. James S. Nugent, president Missouri branch; Mrs. William B. Ferguson, national treasurer, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. E. G. Weeks; Mrs. Harriet B. McClellan, mother of Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, one of the founders of the congress, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. L. P. Doty, president Illinois branch; Mrs. William T. Carter, honorary vice-president; Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, president Massachusetts branch; Mrs. David O. Mears, vice-president, New York city; Mrs. George Deere, Chicago; Mrs. Frederic Schell, national president, Philadelphia; Mrs. B. L. Mott, president Connecticut branch; Dr. M. Vincent O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin, and Mrs. James S. Bolton, national recording secretary.

CHILDREN GIVE PLAY FESTIVAL FOR MOTHERS

Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, advocated closer relationship between home and school in an address today before the national congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers associations in the Copley-Plaza

at a meeting prior to the children's play festival on Boston Common which featured the afternoon program. The festival was participated in by hundreds of neatly dressed children from various schools and school playgrounds in the metropolitan area and was opened with a procession before the delegates.

When the procession had passed along kindergarten games for the children of the Wells school district were begun.

There were "visiting day," "lads and lasses," "pigeon house," "flying birds," and "soldier boy," all the participation in by the children under the supervision of Dora L. Alder and Elsie F. Guild, teachers in the Wells school district. Boys from the playgrounds enjoyed a game at "ring-fool." There was a long program of folk dances, singing ring games, formal gymnastics and relay races followed.

The committee in charge of the arrangements comprised Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent of Boston public schools; Miss Caroline D. Aborn, director of kindergartens, Boston public schools; Nathaniel J. Young, assistant director of athletics, Boston public schools, and Miss Lucy Wlocke, principal of the kindergarten training school.

Miss Lulu A. Donovan had charge of the Miss Lulu A. Donovan had charge of the committee over the games and dances and Miss Helen E. Cleaves on color scheme. Music was supplied by the Boston park and recreation department with E. Alexander Ives leading. Officers of the Boston school cadets, in charge of Capt. Wayne S. Baldus, acted as ushers.

The principal address of the morning was that of Dr. Claxton, whose subject was "Some Vital Relations of Home and School." He took the position that for efficient work in the schoolroom, the teacher must know the life of the child outside the schoolroom, its home, its parents, their activities, the child's interests. He believed these should be brought into the schoolroom as raw material to be utilized in the development of the child; that the work of the schoolroom should be related to the life outside, should interpret and be closely related to it.

The wise, discerning teacher, he said,

would enlarge, refine and give direction to the child's experiences in his world of the home and the school. Only by teaching the child its proper place in the world about it could the teacher be more than a jumbler, a lesson-bearer, a waster of time. The mistake should not be made, he continued, of educating the child away from his home, but back into

it, the school being supplementary to the home.

Dr. Claxton would have the study of the child closely connected with his everyday interests, his geography made to do with the hills and streams of his own neighborhood. When he was a boy, he said, he had no idea the things he studied in books had anything to do with the trees and fields and lanes he was accustomed to.

He thought the geography country must be a strange place. He caused a laugh when, to further illustrate his meaning, he told of a teacher who pulled down the shades to the windows when a circus procession was going by the school and then

when the procession was going by the school.

(Continued on page six, column four)

NAVY YARD OFFICERS GREET BRITISH CAPTAIN

Official respects were today paid by Capt. DeWitt Coffman, commandant of the Charlestown navy yard, in company with Commander W. D. Brotherton, commanding aide, to Capt. Henry M. Doughty and officers of H. M. S. Melville, the second-class British cruiser which is berthed at pier No. 2 at the navy yard alongside the famous old naval frigate Constitution.

The Melville which is returning to England by a circuitous route, reached the upper harbor late Friday afternoon coming from Bermuda by way of New York. No salute was exchanged between the cruiser and the forts or navy yard because she arrived from a coastwise trip.

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**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED
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CUT ON THIS LINE

CUT ON THIS LINE

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It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
 ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

President Yuan Shih Kai Has Opponents in Chinese Press

NATIVE PRESS IN CHINA STRIKING AT PRESIDENT

Min Kuo Sin Wan Declares Action of Yuan Shih-Kai in Executing Men Without Trial Was Shock to Whole World

CHANGE IS DEPLORED

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China.—A recent leading article in the Min Kuo Sin Wan, condemning the government and methods of the provisional president, is typical of the attitude of a large section of the vernacular press.

The Min Kuo Sin Wan declares that several of the powers, who have not as yet adopted any definite policy in dealing with China, will shape their future course of action in accordance with the capacity of those officials who are to constitute the permanent government. Should corrupt officials of the late dynasty and other self-seekers be entrusted with the transaction of national affairs, there is no doubt, the vernacular journal considers, that the republic will be turned into a laughing stock for the world.

On the establishment of the republican government in Nanking, the world received a surprise; but its surprise was still greater when it found that the leaders of the new regime were men of ability and devoid of all corruption and selfishness, which was so characteristic of the "old forces" in China. It was natural that all the nations of the world entertained the brightest hopes for the new China, and were friendly to the newly-born republic.

However as soon as the seat of government was removed to Peking and Yuan Shih-Kai backed by his military adherents, elected President of the provisional government, the powers' attitude cooled off considerably and they began to suspect that, after all, the so-called republic was a farce.

The world was shocked when it learned that Yuan Shih-Kai was capable of committing such a barbarous crime as ordering the execution of men without trial. All the well-wishers of China expressed disappointment, when President Yuan enforced the provincial regulations without reference to the national council; which action is equivalent to the deposition of the council of its rights.

Owing to the misrule of President Yuan, the Min Kuo Sin Wan says, in conclusion, and the incompetence of the officials in the ministry of foreign affairs, the danger of foreign aggression becomes more acute every day, while during the short existence of the Nanking government, our sovereign rights were highly respected by the powers.

FRENCH SERVICE POINT SETTLED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—After a lengthy debate the committee sitting on the three years service bill has adopted by 16 votes to seven the principle of fixed effectiveness, on the basis of the figures furnished by the supreme council of war. The votes against were those of three Socialists and four Socialist Radicals. The first four articles of the counter proposals of MM. Reinach and de Montebello have also been adopted.

GEOGRAPHICAL TREASURES MOVED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Quite a procession of pantomime vans were to be seen along Exhibition road and Kensington Gore on the day on which the Royal Geographical Society moved their temporary premises in Cromwell Gardens to Lowther Lodge, No. 1 Savile row, for which for 40 years had been the home of the society, was filled from roof to cellar with an accumulation of valuable geographical documents, original sketch maps, photographs and journals, and it was this collection which had to be transferred, carefully packed in deal crates, to the new home of the society facing Hyde Park. The value of these documents, together with the other contents of the pantomime, at a moderate estimate, was £100,000,000.

It is hoped that at Lowther Lodge it will be possible to make proper arrangement of all the geographical trophies, so as to make their examination possible by the members of the society. It will be at least a year before the sorting and arranging can be concluded to the satisfaction of the officials.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—*"The Old Homestead,"* 2-8.
 CASTLE—*"County of Errors,"* 2-10, 8-10.
 CORT—*"Misery,"* 2-10.
 KEITH'S—*"Vivacious,"* 1-15.
 MAJESTIC—*"Louise,"* 2-8.
 SHUBERT—*"Southern and Marlowe,"* 8.
"Much Ado About Nothing," 2-7.
"Hamlet," 8.

NEW YORK
 CASINO—*"Isolante,"*
"Criterion—The Argyle Case,"
"The Egg of My Life,"
"Eating—Within the Law,"
"Empire—The Amazon,"
"Globe—Lady of the Carpet,"
"Lyon—The Little Rich Girl,"
"Knickerbocker—Julia Sanderson,"
"Liberty—The Purple Road,"
"Lyric—Orlando,"
"Shattuck—The Whip,"
 PALACE—*"Miss Bernhardt,"*
 PLAYHOUSE—*"Miss Grace George."*

CHICAGO
 CORT—H. B. Warner
 FINE ARTS—*"Miss Matthison,"*
"Garrison—When Dreams Come True,"
 ILLINOIS—*"Miss Blanche Ring,"*
 PRINCESS—William Collier.

KING WILL OPEN GREAT DRYDOCK AT LIVERPOOL

Immense Basin Necessitated by Largest Ships Afloat Also Usable as Discharging Wharf

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England.—The Gladstone dock at Liverpool, which is the largest drydock in the world, is to be formally opened by the King in July. This triumph of British engineering, which was only commenced in September, 1910, is designed for the purpose of accommodating ships of the type of the *Mauretania* and *Lusitania*, and the newly launched *Vimarder Aquitania*.

The site of this new dock was formerly a long stretch of featureless shore, but several hundreds of men, mainly navvies, have been engaged daily in the turning out of the earth, which has been removed by cranes and railway trucks. The interior of this huge hole was then lined by thousands of tons of concrete until thick walls were formed.

A remarkable feature about this dock is that in addition to its use as a drydock it may also be used as a wet one. The advantage of this is at once apparent, as it enables a vessel to discharge its cargo in a wet dock, and then, when the water has been run off, to be repaired.

The filling and emptying of the dock is done by means of a sliding caisson, which is kept in an adjoining chamber when not in use. The pumping apparatus is fitted with five 1000-horsepower engines of the Diesel type. The latter is a new departure in the use of oil engines on the Mersey docks, as all the other pumping machinery on the estate is done by means of steam. The tremendous increase in the size of vessels in recent years has made the construction of a dock of this size absolutely necessary, and the Mersey docks and harbor board are to be congratulated on the enterprise they have shown.

PLANS OF BRITISH ASSOCIATION OUT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The British Association, which is to hold its sitting in Birmingham in September, has issued a preliminary notice of the meetings. Sir Oliver Lodge, who will preside, has decided to give a larger number of the popular lectures which for some time have supplemented the sectional meetings. Among the lectures to be given is one on "The Panama Canal" by Dr. Vaughan Cornish.

An innovation will be made in the character of the evening reception on the opening day, which will take the form of two entertainments to be held at the same time, one of them being the rendering of Gluck's "Orpheus" and the other a semi-scientific cinematograph show. Among the presidential addresses will be one on anthropology by Sir Richard Temple.

In the education section Principal E. H. Griffiths will speak on the relation between the universities and the state and will point out the danger which state aid may be to the freedom of universities. The arrangement of the sectional programs is as yet incomplete.

SPLIT AMONG FRENCH MINERS

(Special to the Monitor)

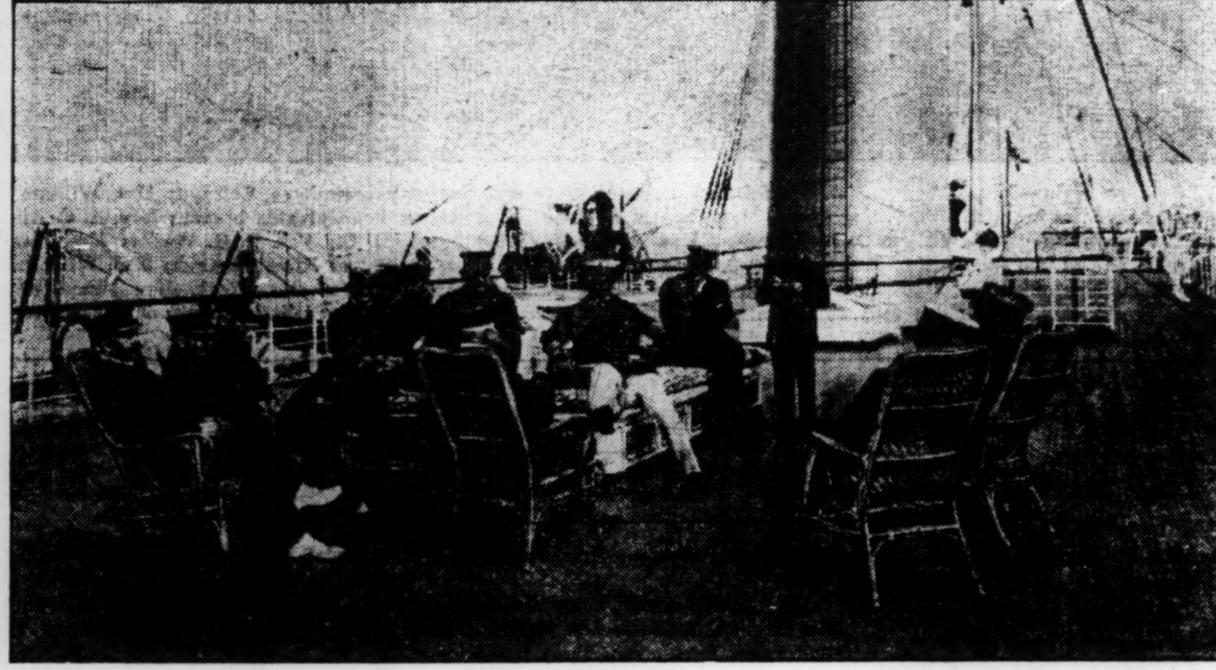
ALAIS, South of France.—The Alais congress of the federation of miners has resulted in the final recognition of the estrangement between the north and the Pas de Calais unions and the other sections of the federation. This rift is a serious one, since it has separated the strongest mining unions from the miners' federation, which continues to hold its place as the representative of French miners in the International Miners Federation, though it no longer includes the oldest and most powerful mining organizations of the country.

WINDMILL OF 1816 AT WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—There is still a windmill at work in London, though it is shorn of its sail. It is at Brixton, and daily turns out sacks of flour for London bakers. It was built in 1816.

OPPOSITION TO NEW YACHT PLAN FOR KAISER



(Copyright)

Kaiser, in center, hearing report from his officers on board the Hohenzollern, the imperial craft which is declared to be no longer seaworthy

JOHN DILLON SAYS NO COMPROMISE AS TO HOME RULE

(Special to the Monitor)

SWORDS, Ireland—John Dillon, M.P., speaking at Swords recently, said they had always been perfectly ready, and were ready today, to meet men who could speak for the Unionists of Ireland in conference, and to meet them in the most friendly spirit, if they were willing to accept the principle of home rule.

But until the men who were entitled to speak for the north of Ireland reached a stage when they were willing to meet Nationalists on the platform, accepting the principle of home rule, and ready to consider what compromise could be made, he thought it was purely mischievous for men on the Nationalist side to be talking about compromise.

They were ready, Mr. Dillon went on, for conciliation and compromise so long as it was consistent with the achievement of the liberty of Ireland, and when they were approached by the other side, but they were not going to hang out the white flag. If the Unionists were not ready for compromise, Nationalists would travel along the old road with the old courage and hope. He told Orange-men of Ulster that they would have home rule next year whether they liked it or not.

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland.—In most of the Presbyterian churches copies of a memorial on the home rule question to be submitted to the General Assembly at its next meeting, have been placed in the vestibules for signature by members over 16 years of age. After asking the assembly to make a clear deliverance on the subject the memorial proceeds as follows:

"The great body of Irish Presbyterians are firmly convinced that the home rule bill now before Parliament would, if passed into law, deprive us of the security we at present enjoy as citizens of the United Kingdom, seriously imperil our religious freedom, and be disastrous to the welfare of our church, and of the peace and prosperity of our country. This question is not one of party policies, but one that vitally concerns the cause of religion itself and the future of Protestantism in this land."

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—As was expected, the subject of the army bill and the manner of covering the expenses will be permitted to remain in abeyance until after the Whitsuntide vacation. The Reichstag will then have an unusually long and strenuous session, as in 1909, and it is not improbable that the debates will be renewed in the autumn.

Several important successes have just been achieved in the Reichstag. The question of the reduction of horse money for cavalry officers passed during the third reading in spite of the energetic protests of the Conservatives and the minister of war.

Another step was the improvement in the salaries of the underpaid postal and telegraph clerks, and a third important measure has been the decision in favor of the care of Germany's old soldiers. For a long time the government has promised to look into this matter. Thanks to the Socialists and Liberals, the promises will now be fulfilled, and proper arrangements made for the welfare of the men.

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—The demands for the necessary grant for the building of a new Hohenzollern for the Kaiser were granted in the second reading in the navy budget of the Reichstag, but not by a great majority. The building of the new yacht de luxe is a sore subject with the Social Democrats in particular, and every effort will be made to defeat the measure in the third reading.

Not only the Socialists but the Poles, Danes, Alsatians and a large number of the Center party are opposed to the additional expenditure, so that the question is by no means settled, although Admiral von Tirpitz has stated that the present yacht cannot be considered seaworthy any longer. If a new ship is built this will be the last summer that the Kaiser will go on his Norwegian cruise in the present Hohenzollern.

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China.—In a leading article dealing with the recent attempt made by the ministry of justice to enforce the press laws which obtained under the old regime, against the Asiatic News and the People's Tongue, the Chung Hua Min Pao says that a nation's advancement may be gauged by the latitude of freedom granted to the press.

A benign and enlightened government, the vernacular journal continues, needs no laws to restrict the liberty of the press, it is only despotic and benighted governments that require laws to stifle the voice of the people. If China is to be a republic in reality, and not merely in name, then the minister of justice should not attempt to introduce measures which can serve only to retard the advancement of the nation.

If China is to have a democratic government, the people, for the people, then the people's voice should be heard unsmothered by press laws and other restrictive measures.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—As was expected, the subject of the army bill and the manner of covering the expenses will be permitted to remain in abeyance until after the Whitsuntide vacation. The Reichstag will then have an unusually long and strenuous session, as in 1909, and it is not improbable that the debates will be renewed in the autumn.

Several important successes have just been achieved in the Reichstag. The question of the reduction of horse money for cavalry officers passed during the third reading in spite of the energetic protests of the Conservatives and the minister of war.

Another step was the improvement in the salaries of the underpaid postal and telegraph clerks, and a third important measure has been the decision in favor of the care of Germany's old soldiers. For a long time the government has promised to look into this matter. Thanks to the Socialists and Liberals, the promises will now be fulfilled, and proper arrangements made for the welfare of the men.

AIM OF IMPERIAL COLLEGE TOLD TO NEWSPAPER MEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a moment when the system of education in England is being closely scanned and its influence on the general activity of the country studied, the recognition of the share which such an organization as the Imperial College of Science takes in the spread of knowledge, with relation to the commerce and industry of the empire, is of special importance.

For this purpose Sir Alfred Keogh, the rector of the college, issued an invitation to representatives of the press to inspect the various departments of the college. Previous to the inspection, Sir Alfred explained his reasons connected with the great stir in matters of education, for wishing to have the position and work of the college duly recognized.

He said that the engineering education provided at the college was second to none in the world, and that with their 400 students they constituted the largest engineering college in the country. The work was divided into two heads: the provision of a broad and thorough technical training for young men destined to important technical positions, and the carrying out of advanced research into technical problems.

The practical work of the college which is apportioned between the City and Guilds Institute, the Royal College of Science, and the Royal School of Mines, is divided into many departments, of which botany, mining and metallurgy are a few. The activity in these departments the press representatives had occasion to note, as well as the practical aspect of the work in which the students were specializing.

In the botanical section, the valuable work which had been done in the prevention of considerable damage to the plantation industries of the tropics was referred to, whilst the usefulness of the research work which was being carried out to find a substitute for petrol was evident. The college is proud to claim as the invention of one of its members, the explosion pump which has been so much spoken of in connection with the opening of the new reservoir at Chingford.

Personal experiences of the author in the Rocky Mountain and other wilds. No killing. No trapping. A rare combination of adventure and instructive information. A delight for readers of all ages.

MR. FISCHER SAYS HE IS AGAINST HERTZOG POLICY

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, S. Africa.—Mr. Fischer, minister of the interior, has issued a manifesto in which he dissociates himself entirely from General Hertzog's policy. Explaining the attitude which he took toward the political situation in January, Mr. Fischer points out that his idea was that by adopting a moderate standpoint attempts might be made to reconcile the party difference and even to restore General Hertzog to the cabinet.

General Hertzog's speech in the Orange Free State, later in January, and the manifesto which he subsequently issued regarding the reasons leading up to General Botha's statement had, however, placed these hopes beyond a reasonable hope of fulfillment. The support of 11 out of his 16 fellow members of Parliament for the free state had been forfeited; moreover, in Mr. Fischer's opinion, General Hertzog's proposals are quite impracticable.

COLLEY HILL TO BE DEDICATED

(Special to the Monitor)

REIGATE, England—Colley hill, Reigate, has been secured by the National Trust, and will be dedicated by Lord Curzon of Kedleston in the early summer. Across the summit of the hill passes the ancient Pilgrims' way, and on the day of the dedication a pageant of pilgrimage will be held.

PARKER LUCKY CURVE UNTAIN PEN

Capillary Attraction is the same sponges absorb lamp wicks draw, etc. Test the Lucky Curve at the drafting table. Also the Parker smooth easy writing. If you do not find Parker Fountain Pens at your regular stationery store, write us for hand-made catalog showing styles at \$2.50, \$3. \$4. \$5. \$10. \$15. \$20. \$

Activity of Austria Is Attributed to Her Suspicion of Russia

SUFFRAGISTS FACE CROWDS IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO SPEAK

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—In spite of the prohibition of these gatherings by the authorities, the suffragists made a number of efforts to hold their Saturday meetings in Hyde Park. As stated in the Monitor cable of April 28, Hyde Park was in consequence a scene of wild disorder for several hours.

There were many thousands of people in the park, large numbers having been drawn there out of curiosity to look at the preparations for the review of the guards on the following Monday, as well as in hopes of more lively scenes. The usual crowd of speech makers had assembled at the open air parliament near the Marble Arch, and numerous meetings on every subject under the sun were in progress.

A meeting of the Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage had been announced and three speakers ascended a cart. The chairman was allowed to make himself heard, but the second speaker was surrounded by a hostile crowd who dragged the cart over the grass for some distance, effectively putting an end to speaking. On the advice of the police the men descended and left the park followed by a shouting and jeering crowd of hooligans.

Women Show Bravery

It is probable that the holding of meetings decided upon by the Women's Social and Political Union, in spite of police regulations, is more for the purpose of vindicating the right to freedom of speech than with any hope of being heard. The remarkable bravery which women are evincing in facing these unorganized and rowdy crowds, is calling forth a great deal of surprise in London. For every attempt that the women made to speak was prevented and disgraceful scenes were witnessed, of large crowds, composed of men and boys, following a couple of women and scampering after them for long distances, with shouts of "Duck them in the Serpentine!" "Throw them in!" and "Cowards! cowards!"

One crowd of several hundreds surged out into the open space at Hyde Park corner giving chase to a lady who calmly took her place inside a motor omnibus and drove away. Two other ladies beat a retreat into a taxicab, but this did not stop the hue and cry of their hunters, some of whom pulled the hood of the cab down and struck at the party with sticks, while others pelted them with earth and stones. A body of mounted police arriving on the scene, put a stop to the disorder.

Meanwhile other scenes were being witnessed in the park. Several women attempted to address meetings, but were at once prevented from doing so by the police. In one or two instances the platforms were broken up and destroyed. At the Marble Arch the throng was so dense that traffic was interfered with and a large body of police were necessary to control the mass of people.

Mrs. Pankhurst Not Arrested

The following official statement regarding Mrs. Pankhurst was issued from the home office:

"Mrs. Pankhurst having failed to comply with the condition of her license, which required her to return to Holloway prison before 4 p. m. on April 28, the license was revoked, and a warrant was issued for her arrest."

The news of the impending arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst had reached the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union and large numbers of members, wearing the colors of the union, assembled outside the house where she is staying. The officials charged with the warrant for her arrest had some difficulty in making their way through the very friendly crowd. Mrs. Pankhurst resolutely refused to be examined, but the doctor declared that her removal to prison would be inadmissible for the present. Mrs. Pankhurst insists upon declining to acknowledge the license upon which she is to be rearrested.

Owing to the fact that Pethick Law-

ENGLISH FLEET AND ARMY CALLED JOINT GUARDIANS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Speaking recently at the annual meeting of the Union Jack Club, Prince Louis of Battenberg said the members of that club were the joint guardians of the flag. In the discussions which were sure to take place between the members of the two services on the great problems that were occupying public attention more than ever at the present moment he hoped one great truth would always be remembered—that no one service could dispense with the other.

One heard a good deal of loose talk on the matter. It sometimes took the form of friendly chaff but all the same the talk went on. There were people who said that if war came on the fleet alone was capable of preventing any one invading this island kingdom. There could be no more foolish or mischievous statement. The fleet alone could not do it, and the presence of a sufficiently trained professional army in this island at all times was quite as necessary as the other arm of the service. The reason why he mentioned that was because he hoped some of them in discussing the matter with absent messmates later on would perhaps bear it in mind.

STAFFORD HOUSE GIFT WITHDRAWN

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON.—It will be recalled that Sir William Lever recently purchased Stafford House, the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland, and offered it to the government as a gift to the nation. As the result of insinuations and innuendoes made, by means of questions in the House of Commons, to the effect that Sir William Lever had been actuated by mercenary and improper motives in making the offer, it has now been withdrawn.

In a letter to Sir William Lever, the prime minister says that it would be a matter of very great regret to him if passing and irrelevant incidents should lead to the withdrawal of Sir William Lever's very generous offer, of which, subject to certain conditions, the government had hoped to be able to avail themselves for the advantage of the public.

GERMAN OFFICIALS DECLARE BELGIAN NEUTRALITY SURE

Minister Asserts That There Is no Intent to Break the International Agreement

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The question of Belgian neutrality, in the event of war, which has been raised in Belgium and elsewhere of late, was the subject of a Socialist interpellation in the German Reichstag recently. It was declared that the subject was causing grave anxiety in Belgium, since it was feared that in the event of a Franco-German war Germany would violate the neutrality of that country.

This led to a clear statement by Herr von Jagow, secretary for foreign affairs, to the effect that the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by international arrangements, and that Germany intended to abide by such arrangements.

In reply to further remarks on the subject by Socialists, the minister of war, General von Heeringen, stated that Belgium was not in any way connected with the German army bill, which was necessitated by the changed conditions in the near east. He also declared that Germany would never lose sight of the international agreements which established the neutrality of Belgium.

To the further Socialist demand that measures might be taken to bring about a rapprochement between France and Germany, Herr von Jagow declared that Germany had proved for 43 years her desire for peace; but further than that the foreign secretary declined to commit himself.

FIXED NUMBER OF MEN IS AIM OF ARMY REFORM IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The army commission has again met under the presidency of M. Herisse, and has continued the discussion of further articles of the Reinach-Montebello scheme, of which the main object is the establishment of a fixed number of men as the basis of the strength of the army.

General Legrand attended before the commission and explained with regard to the present strength of the army that the number of men on Feb. 1 was, according to the existing law, 474,000 men, but as some of these were stationed in various parts of North Africa only 462,000 were actually on service in France itself.

Under the provisions of the Reinach-Montebello scheme the legal number of men at the date of its incorporation would be 659,000. This would give a minimum strength of 600,000, making a difference of nearly 105,000, which would represent the benefit derived from the new regulations. This scheme would work out so as to give an increase in the infantry of over 140,000; cavalry 12,000, artillery 27,000, engineers 14,700, and in the various other branches, including the colonial troops, 13,500.

General Legrand outlined how this increased number of men could be used, as well as the general effect on the present condition of the army. He then went on to rectify a statement made

recently by M. Jaures, the well known Socialist leader, both in L'Humanité and before the commission itself, to the effect that the general army staff were mistaken in their calculations as to the number of men the new scheme would produce, and that such estimate was wrong to the extent of 100,000 men. General Legrand dealt fully with these figures, showing just where M. Jaures himself was mistaken.

Then followed a discussion of the question at great length by the various members of the commission, and in this M. Montebello, M. Reinach, and M. Jaures all took part. The commission finally, by a vote of 16 to 7, arrived at the decision that France, like Germany, must settle the minimum number of the men required in the various branches of the service, and that this number once settled must in no case be allowed to diminish.

The commissioners' report will have to be confirmed by Parliament, but the result stands at present as follows:

1. The annual contingent is to serve for three years.
2. The various units in the army are to be always maintained so far as numbers are concerned at the point definitely fixed by law.
3. That portion of the contingent in excess of the fixed number is to be dismissed at the end of the third year of service, and under conditions and regulations to be hereafter fixed.

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CHANGE IN FRENCH COUNCIL OF WAR

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—In succession to Generals Meunier and Marion, who have been placed in the reserve, General Dubail, commanding the ninth army corps, and General Sordet, commanding the tenth army corps, have been appointed members of the supreme council of war.

General Dubail fought at Saarbruecken and Spichern in 1870 and was taken prisoner at Metz. In 1886 he was ordered to General Boulanger, who was then minister of war. He was subsequently in command of a Zouave regiment at Algiers, and in 1911, after having been commander of the military school at Saint Cyr, became chief of the military cabinet of M. Bertheau, then minister of war.

General Sordet, a distinguished cavalry leader, whose management of the tenth army corps during the last autumn maneuvers was favorably reported upon, joined the army as a young volunteer in 1870.

STAFFORD HOUSE GIFT WITHDRAWN

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—It will be recalled that Sir William Lever recently purchased Stafford House, the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland, and offered it to the government as a gift to the nation.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—A few days ago a prehistoric chamber was discovered in a garden belonging to a peasant in Smaleneien, on the east side of the Christiania fjord. The peasant himself was digging in the garden when the blade of his spade suddenly struck against some stones, creating an echo. He continued digging and after a little while discovered some large slabs of stone, which evidently formed the roof and walls of a chamber. As soon as possible the discovery will be examined by the professors of archeology in the capital. In the meantime all digging has been stopped.

FRENCH ARRANGE BANK IN CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China.—Another illustration of the ubiquity of French finance is afforded by the news from Peking of the proposed foundation of an industrial bank for China by a group of French capitalists.

After long negotiations two French agents, Messrs. Klade and Bouchard, have signed an agreement with the minister of finance, whereby a French group of capitalists arrange to establish an industrial bank in China with a capital of 45,000,000 francs. The group, it appears, is putting up two thirds of the sum and China one third, the group providing China's share separately as a loan.

The head office of the bank is to be in Peking, while cooperating Chinese banks will be established in the provinces under officials whom the government will appoint, thus facilitating interprovincial transfers. The Chinese government's nominees will have a seat on the board of directors in Paris, while a committee of control will be established in Peking. The French principals of this enterprise are Andre Berthiot and Charles Victor. The agreement has not yet been ratified by the National Council, but no difficulty is expected in this direction.

PREHISTORIC CHAMBER FOUND

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BRITISH ARMY-TRAINED MEN ARE EMIGRATING TO CANADA



(Copyright)

Former soldiers and their wives and children embarking on the C.P.R. steamer Manitoba

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—A party of between 50 and 60 former soldiers went to Canada recently by the C.P.R. Lake Manitoba (a few of them with their wives and families).

They are going out under the auspices of the Naval and Military Emigration League, an organization formed under the patronage of the Duke of Connaught, Lord Roberts, and others, for the purpose of giving advice and information to former service men who desire to emigrate and find openings for themselves in Canada.

The league has sent to Canada some 700 men during the last two years, all

of whom appear to be doing well. In this useful imperial work the C.P.R. is taking considerable interest, and is arranging to form a services department, which will interest itself generally in the emigration of former army and navy men in connection with the league.

As there are many thousands of this class of men for whom employment cannot be found in England, it is certainly desirable that some effort should be made to give them a start in life in a country so full of opportunities as Canada.

Two further parties will be leaving shortly and openings have been found for all the men forming the parties.

TRAINING GIVEN BY ROSEWORTHY COLLEGE PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. A.—Referring to the Roseworthy Agricultural College, the Scottish agricultural commission in their report on "Australia: Its Land, Conditions and Prospects," state: "In some respects Roseworthy approaches more nearly to the British ideal of an agricultural college than any other in Australia. As practical as the others and just as devoted to training in manual skill, it gives more evidence of and appreciation for research." The college was the first of its kind established in the commonwealth and it has led the way, not only in the development of agricultural education and the discovery of the use of superphosphate for wheat growing, but in a number of other directions.

The keen interest taken in the institution was evidenced by the large number present on the occasion of the annual speech day recently. The minister of agriculture, the Hon. T. Pascoe, M. L. C., presided, and the report of the principal, Professor Perkins, showed that the college had had a most successful year.

In the course of his speech the minister remarked that he had heard it said that Roseworthy College stood first among agricultural institutions in Australia. One thing he was certain about was that while visitors from all parts of the world credited South Australian farmers with being the leading agriculturists in the commonwealth, the practice of farming in the state owed a great deal to the influence of the college. Attending conferences of the agricultural bureau in the different rural centers, he had been struck by the fact that in nearly every instance the men who took the lead were old Roseworthy students.

In 1912 all those countries which did not possess a strongly built up export trade showed unmistakable traces of the disastrous consequences of war on finance. Especially was this the case with Austria-Hungary.

Sir Albert Rollin spoke of the great value of foreign chambers of commerce in London. They not only promoted trade but encouraged intercourse between individuals and comity between nations. The report having been adopted, Mr. Fischer was reelected president.

In 1912 all those countries which did not possess a strongly built up export

trade showed unmistakable traces of the disastrous consequences of war on finance. Especially was this the case with Austria-Hungary.

It has been known in commercial circles here for some days that the whole country south of Agram "is closed," which means that it is impossible to move about in it without vexatious limitations from the military in command. A kind of martial law prevails, nominally only in Croatia, but really throughout Dalmatia and Croatia which renders all trading and commerce impossible. The whole country is now awaiting Austria's next move. Will she assert herself as a great power or allow the country to rank henceforth as a secondary nation?

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Foresters Urge More Tree Planting

Bay State Association at Springfield Hears Addresses From Experts and Passes Resolution Seeking Legislative Action

ADVANTAGES SHOWN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The economic and esthetic usefulness of state forests was urged here Friday at the special meeting of the Springfield branch of the Massachusetts Forestry Association when State Forester F. W. Rane and James S. Whipple of New York, former forest, fish and game commissioner of that state, delivered practical and entertaining addresses on "What State Forests Mean to Massachusetts," and "State Forests, the Need of the Hour."

At the conclusion of the meeting, Professor Clark of Amherst College spoke on the importance of immediate legislation to protect the Mt. Holyoke range from deforestation. Resolutions were passed by the local branch favoring the policy of state forestation, and requesting legislative action in that direction at once.

Mr. Rane spoke first, bringing out in his brief talk some of the advantages which would accrue to the state through the conservation of some of the forest lands now being laid waste at a tremendous rate by 300 portable sawmills and fires innumerable. Mr. Rane proposed a system of half a dozen forests, in various parts of the state, which could easily be set apart for that purpose without conflicting with agricultural interests would yield the state an annual income of \$500,000, immensely more than the same kind of land yields when given over to pasture.

Mr. Whipple said that the value of forests for recreation purposes cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The summer visitors annually leave among the people of the 12 Adirondack counties in which the New York state forests are more than \$12,000,000, saying nothing of the business it furnishes the transportation companies. If these playgrounds were kept for no other purpose, and if not a single tree in them was ever utilized for commercial purposes, they would always be of greater value to the people of the state of New York and all the other states who visit them than the highest commercial value for lumber can bring.

"In less than 25 years—at the rate we are going and in the way we are managing—there will be no lumber of any kind in the United States worth mentioning," said Mr. Whipple, "except that which is held by states and the nation in their preserves and by a few rich men and corporations who are able to hold it for a greatly increased price."

South's Early Influence

The names of those who took part in the organization, Aug. 21, 1878, appear upon pages 6-8 of the first report of the proceedings. But new of them survive. Undoubtedly any inquiry made of those who took part in the formation would show that "the idea of excluding colored men from membership was not even proposed." The converse of that proposition is doubtless true, for it is conceivable that the idea of admitting colored men to membership was even proposed. The result of Mr. Storey's inquiry is wholly without significance. . . . At the first meeting the largest membership of any state was from Louisiana. Any one who knew the men from the South who took part in forming the association may confidently assume that neither by nor to them was such a question even proposed."

BELGIUM CALLS MORE MEN TO ARMY SERVICE

New Training Act Adopted, It Is Said, Because Nations' Balance in Europe Is Disturbed

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Belgium has followed the lead of other powers and has passed a new army act by which every man of 20 is to be trained. This will give her an army of 340,000 men.

The reason given for the change is the disturbed state of international relations and the fact that the formation of the triple entente has left England less able to fulfil her treaty obligations to the country than before.

DR. S. W. STRATTON IS REELECTED

WASHINGTON—Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, chief of the United States Bureau of Standards, was reelected president of the national conference on weights and measures on Friday. Other officers selected were: William L. Waidron, New Jersey, vice president; L. A. Fisher, secretary; Charles C. Neale, Minnesota, treasurer; John T. Wood, Indiana, O. Evan Mikesell, Pennsylvania, Fred P. Downing, Wisconsin, A. W. Rinchart, Washington, John L. Walsh, New York City, Fred C. Albrecht, Ohio, and W. F. Hand, Mississippi, executive committee.

Resolutions urged abolition of the dual system of bushel and weight measurement and uniformity, declaring the tariff law should provide for weight rather than bushel measurement of imports.

GIVES CONTRACT FOR BARGE
BALTIMORE—William E. Woodall & Company have received a contract from the P. Dougherty Company of Baltimore for a wooden sea-going barge, to be 215 feet long, 40 feet beam and 16 feet depth of hold and to carry 2500 tons deadweight. Two masts fitted for sails to take care of the vessel and to help propulsion, steam wrecking and fire pumps, hoisting gear, heating apparatus and unusually roomy quarters for the crew are to be incorporated in the vessel.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION MEN REPLY TO THE COLOR-LINE PROTEST

J. M. Dickinson, Author of Much Discussed Resolution, Says Negro Membership Never Was Intended While Chauncey Hackett Denies Any Violation of Rights

Members of the American Bar Association have been addressed in circulars by two of their associates in response to the letter recently sent to them by Moorfield Storey of Boston, and signed also by more than a score of other attorneys of the organization, protesting against action of the organization toward excluding negroes from its ranks. In the replies brought out, J. M. Dickinson of Nashville, Tenn., who offered the resolution acted on, goes into the question of the practice and intent of the association at length and argues against the inclusion of colored attorneys, if the organization is to remain of national scope. Chauncey Hackett of Washington, D. C., more briefly asserts that Mr. Storey's charge of denying the colored man his rights and equal justice is wide of the mark and declares that membership in the association is not a civil right, but is in the nature of a personal honor.

REPLYING in like manner to the circular letter recently addressed to the members of the American Bar Association by Moorfield

Story of Boston and 23 other attorneys, criticizing the association for passing a resolution regarding colored persons becoming members, and for the way such passage was effected, J. M. Dickinson of Nashville, Tenn., author of the resolution, says:

Mr. Storey has not correctly quoted the resolution. It is as follows:

"Whereas, three persons of the colored race were elected to membership in this association without knowledge on the part of those electing them that they were of that race, and are now members of this association;

"Resolved, That, as it has never been contemplated that members of the colored race should become members of this association, the several local councils are directed, that at any time any of them shall recommend a person of the colored race for membership they shall accompany a recommendation with a statement of the fact that he is of such race."

Mr. Storey says: "In my judgment the statement in the resolution that 'it has never been contemplated that members of the colored race should become members of this association' is unwarranted, and casts an unmerited aspersions upon the great lawyers who founded it. Such inquiry as I have been able to make among those who took part in the formation of the association satisfied me that the idea of excluding colored men from membership was not even proposed."

Debate Useless

Mr. Storey is of the opinion that a discussion of the resolution at Milwaukee would have been better. I did not believe and do not now believe that any good would have come from the discussion. There was much feeling. The association had gone on harmoniously for over a third of a century and had done great things for the profession and for the country. Bitter but unconvincing speeches might have been made on both sides. . . . The men from the South were in the majority. A very large majority of those in attendance regarded the course that was pursued as the best under all the conditions. Six of the former presidents of the association were present, two of them, Messrs. Baldwin and Rose, having been among its founders, and all of them concurred in this opinion.

The welfare of the colored race will be promoted just in the measure that broad, enlightened and generous sentiments toward that race are entertained by the white people of the South, and this has never been advanced by acrimonious discussion, or severe arraignment of the southern people. They are in a position to do more, have done and are doing more for the colored race than any men in the North can, at this time, possibly do.

Mr. Storey says, "The American Bar Association, by its action allies itself with the men all over this country who are denying the colored man his rights in the courts, and that equal justice which is assured to him by the constitution of our country."

I venture to say that none of those who voted for that resolution are men of that class or sympathetic with them. As I have referred to the race question and was the author of the resolution, I deem it not irrelevant for me, in further exposition of the relations between the southern men and the colored race, to make a personal statement. So far from having engaged in oppression of any kind I have always stood for the full protection of the negro in his personal, property and political rights.

In 1877 I was chairman of a special committee of the board of education of the city of Nashville that recommended that the examination of teachers for the public schools should be open to all applicants irrespective of color and that as rapidly as full corps of the respective colored schools could be organized the teachers of these schools should be colored. This was shortly thereafter followed out, and has continued to the present time.

Five Votes Will Reject

I do not say that any concealment was practised upon the association, but I do say that what had never taken place for period of 33 years was done in ignorance of the main fact, by those who, on account of the unbroken record, were unsuspecting and consequently not upon their guard. If the question had come before the association with knowledge of the issue, they would not have been admitted, for under article IV, of the constitution one member could have demanded a vote and five votes would have rejected them. I and many others present would have demanded a vote, and would have voted against their ad-

ditional invectives then hurled against them, discussed and dealt with this momentous question (emancipation) to meet these great issues as they press upon us, taking counsel of experience and wisdom, not prejudice and passion, and to bring to their settlement a large patriotism, a large sense of justice to white and black and fidelity to the demands of an enduring civilization."

At the meeting of the southern congressional congress in Atlanta, in March 1911, in an address upon "Enforcement of Law in the South," delivered before a large audience of influential representatives from all parts of the South, said:

"I am and always have been for giving the negro the same protection for persons and property under the law that we give the white man, and in doing everything in our power to make them valuable and contented citizens. This is the general fixed policy of the South, and it should not be departed from. We can gain no advantage, and can only suffer injury by permitting any large part of our people to remain ignorant, . . . or impressed with the belief that they will be discriminated against in the administration of the law."

I deny the charge that I and those acting with me, became allies with "Men who are denying the colored man his rights in the courts, and that equal justice which is assured to him by the constitution and the laws of the country." Such men derive their main strength from such unintentional helpers as Mr. Storey.

The southern people discriminate between such rights and social intercourse, and will resist, so far as they are concerned, every effort toward breaking down social barriers. They believe in this, they have done, and are doing, what will be for the highest good, not merely for themselves, but for the entire nation. They will not, so far as they are concerned, permit such conditions as to population as exist in Cuba, Mexico and Central America. They hope that in this effort they will have the sympathy and cooperation of the entire country. They will persist even if they must stand alone.

I trust that Mr. Storey will change his declared purpose of laboring to throw open this association to the colored race. The least that will follow will be the engendering of bad feeling among the members of the association. The most that he could accomplish could only afford gratification to a comparative few of the colored race who may aspire to such membership. I do not believe that this will be an adequate offset to other evils, which may come to the race at large.

Since the above was sent to be printed, I have learned with satisfaction that Mr. Storey has announced that he will not bring forward this question at the next meeting.

Chauncey Hackett of Washington, D. C., in a circular addressed to Mr. Storey and in reply to the latter's statement, says:

I wholly agree with you that the suppression of debate at any meeting is vicious; but when such tyranny is exercised those members of the assembly who feel themselves aggrieved should immediately protest. Your circular letter is not dated, but it reaches me March 31, 1913. You state that the suppression of debate took place in August, 1912.

The question is, however, whether the American Bar Association is such a public or quasi-public body that it is a denial of justice for it to make a rule that a candidate for membership who is colored should be so described. It is clear that the association is in no sense a public or quasi-public body, any more than any voluntary association of gentlemen. Your argument therefore breaks down and your fallacy is evident when you say:

"The American Bar Association by its action allies itself with men all over

the country who are denying the colored man his rights in the courts and that equal justice which is assured by the constitution and laws of our country; and that is a position which it cannot afford to take."

With deference to you, sir, this is as wide of the mark as if you were to say that:

"The Bar Association of the District of Columbia, by its inaction in requesting colored members of the bar to join, allies itself with men who deny the colored man his rights," etc.

In what way is membership in a bar association a civil right? How can a man have a constitutional right to something which is in its nature a personal honor? Has any one the right to join the American Bar Association? To ask these questions is to answer them.

The American Bar Association is engaged in a great and useful work to which it should devote all its effort. To attempt to make the association a stalking-horse for the discussions of racial or other controversies which do not directly bear on the business of the association is, in my humble opinion, a perversion of the objects for which it exists.

Houghton & Detton Co.

It pays to pay cash

NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE

APPROPRIATE CURTAIN SELECTIONS FOR SUMMER HOMES, CAMPS AND COTTAGES

Two Special Values in Scrim Dutch Sets



Above 1.19 Dutch Curtain Set

(See Picture)
Made of plain white, cream and Arabian scrim and trimmed with picot and lace edges. These sets launder perfectly and are all hemmed ready for hanging. Only 89c a set.

15c Curtain Muslin
25c Curtains
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Brass extension rods, 10 ft. long, small brass ball ends, suitable for making sash curtains. Complete with 10 ft. 2 for 5c

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In a wide range of patterns and colorings. Make pretty blinds for summer homes. Rebuilding Sale. 11c

Bamboo Porch Blinds
Made of best quality washable scrim, and trimmed with Bamboo lace insertion and edge, some with filet lace insertion. No sewing necessary, they are ready to hang, and only 98c a set.

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(See Picture)
Made of plain white, cream and Arabian scrim and trimmed with picot and lace edges. These sets launder perfectly and are all hemmed ready for hanging. Only 89c a set.

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In a wide range of patterns and colorings. Make pretty blinds for summer homes. Rebuilding Sale. 11c

These 2.50 Scrim Curtains
With wide lace insertions, mounted on a quality of scrim that will give excellent service. Suitable in style and quality for parlors and living rooms. Only 1.79 a pair

These 1.39 Scotch Lace Curtains
Handsome styles, firmly woven, the most durable and best wearing curtains made. We offer this special lot of 600 pairs at only 98c a pair

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Mohonk Discusses Canal

General Verdict Found in Favor of Strict Interpretation of Treaty and Against Seeking to Gain Trade Advantages

LEGAL VIEWS STUDIED

By GEORGE PERRY MORRIS
LAKE MOHONK, N. Y.—The ethics of various aspects of Panama canal acquisition and ultimate administration of the waterway furnished by far the most dramatic incidents of the conference's debate on Friday. Former Ambassador Tower, Thomas Raeburn White and Prof. Emory Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania were a unit in opposition to the law of Congress, which interprets the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as allowing discrimination in tolls. From the past files of history and the study of probable canal tonnage, the verdict is hostile to any American policy that on one hand discredits national fidelity to treaty obligations and at the same time attempts to gain trade advantages.

On the other hand, Congressman Knowland of California, who voted for tolls exemption on coastwise traffic, successfully refuted the assumption that action was taken inadvertently and without adequate debate. He also claimed that had not the Canadian railways brought pressure to bear on Great Britain, there would have been no British protest. But even he favored arbitration of the dispute, should Congress refuse to repeal the exemption law. Sentiment of this kind was practically unanimous, and a majority of the attendants also favored repeal.

Mr. Seitz Talks

The more intense and combative aspects of the controversy came, however, when Don C. Seitz of the New York World appeared. As one who, for professional reasons arising from the possibility of a libel suit in which Mr. Roosevelt was the virtual plaintiff, had acquired voluminous evidence bearing on the separation of Panama from Colombia, he spoke to the effect that the United States through its Presidents and department of state, in abetting the Panama break with Colombia, had been as guilty of buccaneering as ever Francis Drake or Henry Morgan had been centuries before.

He argued that a trail of deceit and abuse of force having started with the new state of Panama, it was but natural that later events in connection with administration of the canal should have a questionable aspect. He insisted that the real problem with respect to the canal was whether the United States at this late day dared to admit wrongdoing in the past and would now begin to do the right. The directness of his charges, the solemnity of his manner and the high ethical note of his demand forced from the audience much applause, especially from persons whose own independent investigations had convinced them of American derelictions.

Dr. Abbott Replies

Dr. Lyman Abbott, a loyal champion of Mr. Roosevelt under most circumstances, and also a believer in expansion of American authority over Latin-American nations that are backward, happened to have figured somewhat humorously in Mr. Seitz's speech. Mr. Seitz had quoted from the cipher code used between the American officials of state in Washington, the American naval officials in Panama and the Panama revolutionists in what he claimed was a collusive attempt to defraud Colombia. It appeared from the code that the word "Abbott" figured in the secret understandings.

Hence Dr. Abbott's prompt acceptance of the challenge and his mailing to the door of history nine theses, as he called them, with respect not only to Panama but all American territorial expansion.

He argued that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty had made discussion of pledges made in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty inappropriate. That the accomplished revolution in Granada had superseded all references to the pledges of the treaty of Granada (whereupon many in the audience called out, "No! No!").

Plan of Aid Denied

Dr. Abbott contended that the people of what's now Panama had far more reason to revolt against Colombia than the people of the American colonies had to revolt against Great Britain. He denied that the United States government had planned to aid in the revolution although admitting that it undoubtedly knew of it.

He laid down the proposition that President Taft and Secretary Knox having practically decided that the treaty obligations of the nation do not prevent tolls etc., it is the obvious duty of the nation to support that view.

Dr. Abbott's loyalty to his friend and to his own convictions and his prompt acceptance of the challenge of Mr. Seitz extorted admiration; but there was considerable skepticism felt as to the validity of some of his theses and their durability.

STRIKE ACTION BEING AWAITED

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Contractors here are watching movements of the union carpenters who are to settle the strike question Sunday, when there will be a meeting of the Worcester north district council which includes Fitchburg and Leominster.

The carpenters have presented a demand for an increase in the minimum rate from \$3.25 to \$3.50 for eight hours beginning Monday.

Diplomat Who Is Handling Japan's Side of the Alien Land Case in United States



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VISCOUNT CHINDA
Japanese ambassador

GOVERNMENT WILL STAND BY CALIFORNIA

State Within Rights, Treaty Not Violated and Discrimination Charge Not Well Taken Is Reply of Cabinet to Japan

HONOR NOT QUESTION

WASHINGTON—The federal government will stand by California in the alien land case.

This has been decided by President Wilson and his cabinet, who discussed the situation Friday and framed a reply to Japan's protest.

The reply will be delivered to Ambassador Chinda as soon as Governor Johnson signs the California land bill. It is now in the hands of Secretary Bryan and in substance is as follows:

That the state of California acted wholly within its constitutional rights in framing the legislation.

That the legislation is not in contravention of the commercial treaty of 1911 between the United States and Japan.

That the legislation in question is based on the treaty, and therefore, cannot be in contravention of it.

That the legislation in substance is no different than the federal law and the law of several states.

That the charge of discrimination against the Japanese is not well taken because the legislation is based on the treaty.

That the question of national honor does not enter into the dispute because of a lack of discrimination.

The argument made by the federal government is along the same lines followed by Governor Johnson of California in his message to Secretary of State Bryan, which was in answer to the secretary's appeal for a veto of the law.

Neither side has yet broached the subject of arbitration. According to a high state department official, this question has not arisen because the diplomatic negotiations have only begun.

President Wilson and his advisers are evidencing much concern over the attitude of the people of Japan. Every precaution is being taken against any overt act on the part of this government which might give the Japanese populace cause to regard the American nation as being in a warlike attitude.

To this end the President issued instructions that no ships of the navy or troops of the army are to be moved in such manner as to give rise to a war scare. While these orders are being sent out, several bureaus of the army and navy having to do with the efficiency of the fleets and the military organizations were filling requisitions for supplies and taking other action to bring up to and maintain the maximum state of efficiency and preparedness of the army and navy.

The heads of the army and navy who have the responsibility of maintaining a high state of efficiency in the service have been warned by the secretary of war and secretary of the navy to proceed cautiously.

JOHNSON DELAYS; HUNT SIGNS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—It was announced at the Governor's office today that Governor Johnson would not sign the Webb anti-alien land-owning bill for several days. It is reported the executive wishes to give the federal administration every opportunity to complete its diplomatic exchanges with Japan before taking action.

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Governor Hunt has signed Arizona's new alien land bill. It prohibits any alien, whether of Caucasian or Mongolian descent, from owning land in Arizona if he has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen.

SENATE DEFEATS AMENDMENT FOR TARIFF HEARINGS

Underwood Bill Now in Hands of Finance Committee After Penrose-La Follette Order Is Lost by a Vote of 41 to 36

SUGAR IS DEBATED

WASHINGTON—Consideration of the Underwood tariff bill formally shifted today to the finance committee of the Senate, the upper branch having referred it Friday without the Penrose-La Follette amendment for public hearings, which was defeated by a vote of 41 to 36. Though the finance committee has been analyzing the tariff measure informally for the past two weeks it was not until today that it could go ahead with the assurance that it would not be called upon to give open hearings on the various schedules.

Chairman Simmons said today that his subcommittees are moving along expeditiously and he hopes to report the bill in the Senate not later than June 1. Already a number of minor changes have been proposed by the subcommittees. These will be considered in the party caucus to be called before the bill is reported.

Senator Smith of Georgia, one of the sub-committee considering the cotton and chemical schedules, intimated today that the sub-committee will recommend return to the free list of two dyes used in cotton manufacture, as a sort of compensation to cotton manufacturers, to make up for cuts in manufactured cotton in the tariff bill.

Mr. Smith took occasion to deny charges by Senator Smoot of Utah, that in the Wilson-Underwood bill the duties on the finer qualities of cotton goods, which are made in New England, had been put lower than those on cheaper cotton goods, made mostly in the south. He declared the advantage was wholly with New England.

Shirt manufacturers will testify before the sub-committee on Monday.

Two Democrats, Senators Ransdell and Thornton of Louisiana, voted for the Republican amendment Friday. Senator Poindexter of Washington, Progressive, voted with the majority. Senator Jones of Washington, Republican, who previously had determined to vote against public hearings, announced just before the rollcall that he had changed his mind because the finance subcommittees were giving private hearings to some interests which he thought should be public.

The closing day of debate on the issue of hearings was enlivened with discussion of the Democratic platform and its bearing on free sugar by Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, who defended the stand taken by President Wilson for free sugar; declared the party had stood for free sugar and campaigned on it, and defied the Louisiana senators to find a man President Wilson had ever told he was opposed to free sugar.

Vice-President Marshall ruled himself out of order when Senator James drew some evidences of approval from the galleries by pointed remarks about the Republicans. Senator Gallinger demanded that order be restored.

"The show was on the other foot the other day, and the Vice-President cautioned the galleries," responded Mr. Marshall, "and he will do so today." Mr. Gallinger noted an exception and sat down.

At the conclusion of the debate Mr. Marshall announced that he had been out of order in his remarks, and Senator Gallinger affably accepted what he considered an apology.

Senator Smoot and Senator Smith of Georgia had a colloquy when the Utah senator called on his colleagues to compare the bill as it now appears and when it comes from the finance committee.

Senators Smoot and La Follette closed the debate, Senator Smoot predicting that the Democratic party would be put out of power for another quarter of a century as a result of its tariff bill.

England, Germany, France and every other foreign country, he declared, was rejoicing over the Underwood bill. "I have a collection of articles from all over the world," he added, "showing how every foreign manufacturer is preparing to enter the American market."

Senator La Follette favored open hearings, he said, because it was of the greatest importance that the widest publicity be given tariff subjects.

"I believe all legislative business is public business," said Mr. La Follette. "I believe that all representatives in both houses of Congress have a right to be present and that the doors of the committee room should stand open and that the representatives of the press should be present. I think even the doors of the caucus of the two great political parties or of all political parties should stand open."

Chairman Simmons announced at the conclusion of Mr. La Follette's speech that if the Senate decided against open hearings the questions submitted by him to be asked manufacturers would be sent out to all parties who had filed briefs or appeared before the Democrats of the finance committee.

Senator Newlands continued his speech after the vote to refer and closed with a warning to the Democratic party. He pointed out that the party controlled the Senate now by only a few votes and predicted that the passage of the present tariff bill might put their opponents

THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE SHOWING IN BOSTON OF Women's New Tailored Summer Suits Presenting a Pleasing Variety in Cotton Eponges Linens Cotton Ratines

We can safely promise a style, a fabric and a color to please every woman, no matter what her predilections may be, for a smartly tailored or semi-tailored wash suit. We have styles without number, each following the lines prescribed by fashion.

Women's Imported Eponge Suits—In smart homespun weave, having a Russian blouse in cutaway effect with shirred belted back, and a draped skirt. Coat trimmed with black Moire, fancy buttons and collar in Bulgarian colors. Price

25.00

Women's Belgian Linen Suits—Featuring a smart blouse coat and a new skirt. The collar, cuffs and girdle are of black messaline, with black loops fastening pearl buttons. Price

22.50

Women's Cotton Eponge Suits—In semi-blouse model with belted back and 3/4 sleeves and a new straight belted skirt. The dainty lingerie collar and cuffs and handsome pearl buttons add to the effectiveness. Price

20.00

Women's Siberian Linen Suits—(Like illustration.) The blouse coat is slightly cutaway and the skirt is draped at either side. The embroidery in self color on coat and skirt relieves its tailormade severity. In the new street shades. Price

17.50

Women's Siberian Linen Suits—Showing one of the new, long, high button cutaway coats, cut on the latest full lines, and a tailored skirt. In natural color only. Price

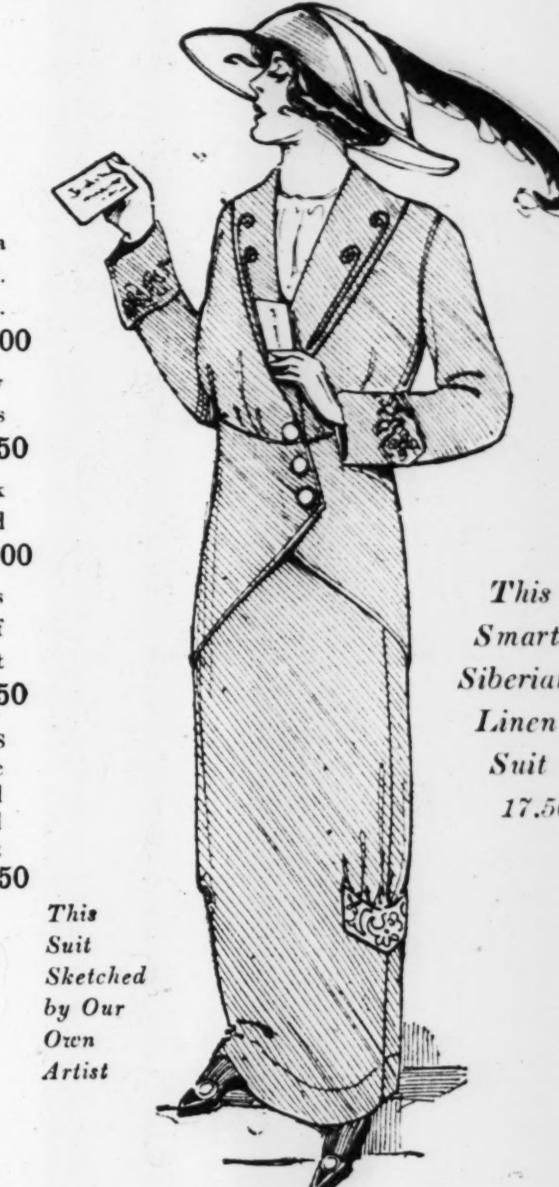
15.00

Other Smart Wash Suits 10.00 to 30.00

Women's Imported Hand Embroidered White Linen Suits

35.00 to 75.00

Our Great Outer Apparel Floor for Women—Main Store, Second Floor



This Smart Siberian Linen Suit 17.50

Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

PRODUCE MART TO BE ERECTED IN CAMBRIDGE

(Continued from page one)

ers of New England, according to the plans. At present the area to come within the scope of the plant will include Lexington, Belmont, Arlington, Watertown, Newton, Concord, Burlington, Bedford and other communities within the same radius to the north, northwest and west of Boston.

Produce, picked fresh in the morning, will be brought in by the growers from their farms in the afternoon. It will be packed at the North Cambridge plant during the night and will be ready for distribution early the next morning to the hotels and dealers. Produce is now two or three days old when it reaches the dealer, because of the difficulty in getting it out of the Boston market, according to Secretary Wheeler.

The argument made by the federal government is along the same lines followed by Governor Johnson of California in his message to Secretary of State Bryan, which was in answer to the secretary's appeal for a veto of the law.

Neither side has yet broached the subject of arbitration. According to a high state department official, this question has not arisen because the diplomatic negotiations have only begun.

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These quarters would be a departure from the regular method of handling orders and would include a display of samples of the various grades of products handled by the packing plant. It would also be in close touch with the distributing station, so that orders could be filled at once.

Sales Pool Proposed

The duties of the manager of the sales company would be largely devoted to an intimate study of the market conditions throughout the northeastern section of the country and the dissemination of information to the members of the company as to when to hold their produce or when to ship it. By his knowledge of the conditions of the surrounding market he would know where to ship produce to bring the best prices and at the same time to equalize the distribution so that all markets would have their proportionate share.

This method of handling their produce, in the opinion of the committee, will bring about a run of uniform prices beneficial to producer and consumer alike and will serve to steady the entire New England market.

The members of the sales company will pool their sales. The produce of each one as it comes in will be sorted as to grade with strict regard to standard and he will be credited with his proportion of each grade. Each member will receive the same price for his goods according to the grade in which they came. Modern facilities including warm and cold storage will be established.

The committee consists of Secretary Wheeler, chairman; President Moore, Richard Hittinger, H. W. Rawson and Thomas Skahan.

PROGRESSIVES GET SEATS ON THE BIG COMMITTEES

WASHINGTON—Thirty-seven seats on as many choice committees in the House have been assigned by the ways and means committee to the fifteen Progressives, Majority Leader Underwood stated today. This agreement on committee assignments for the Progressives was reached by Mr. Underwood, Republican Leader Mann and Progressive Leader Murdoch.

Secretary Wheeler says that this provision for an outside packing and distributing depot is but the first move in working out the Boston market problem and that it tends to clarify the situation.

He contends that it will serve to emphasize the necessity for the modern municipal \$5,000,000 market building for the wholesale and retail dealers which he advocates in order that they may be in a position to better cooperate with the producers in handling their goods from the distributing station.

A Boston office of the sales company will be maintained in the market dis-

May 25, at 4:30, when the baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Bishop John W. Hamilton of Boston.

Washburn Bill Issue Now Shifts

Complete Control Given Public Service Commission Over Water Transportation to Be Senate's Ground for Contention

HOUSE PASSAGE SEEN

Leaders in Lower Branch Say Indications Point to Victory for Measure When It Comes Up for Engrossment Next Week

Controversy over the Washburn public service commission bill which has so far centered about the financial sections is expected to shift to the provision for supervising steamboat companies when the measure comes before the Senate.

During the debate yesterday an amendment, offered by Representative Coggan of Boston was adopted which gives to the proposed new commission jurisdiction over all steamboat companies operating within the state rather than those only which maintain their service throughout the year. It is understood that this amendment was aimed to get state supervision of the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company, although it will apply with equal force to other boat companies in the state which do not have a winter service.

At the State House it is common report that the Nantasket company's officials are opposed to the amendment and that Senator Hersey of the first Plymouth district, which includes Nantasket beach, is lead the opponents when the matter is reached in the upper branch.

For several years there have beenumerous petitions brought to the Legislature to put the Nantasket line under the supervision of the railroad commissioners. Mayor Fitzgerald has been one of the leading supporters of this proposition and has gone personally before the railroads committee in behalf of these petitions. But regularly, the petitions and their accompanying bills have been rejected.

Opposition Comes

With the framing of the new public service commission bill an opportunity was seen to obtain the end desired by the petitioners. A provision was inserted in the bill relating to supervision of steamboat companies but it did not apply to those like the Nantasket line which operate only a portion of the year. Hence the Coggan amendment adopted yesterday.

So decisive was the vote by which the House yesterday accepted the ways and means amendments to the Washburn bill and then ordered it to a third reading that it is the general belief that the measure will be passed to be engrossed by the lower branch with little or no opposition. This action will probably come some time next week. The bill will then go to the Senate.

Of the ways and means amendments adopted yesterday, that which strengthened the financial sections 15 and 16, so as to give to the commission more effective supervision of the securities of the New Haven railroad, is regarded as the most significant. This change was the outcome of the recent conference between the committee, the board of railroad commissioners and the bank commissioner.

The past week in the Legislature has seen reports from committees on more of those measures considered as the "big" ones than any other week of the session. During the first of the week came the final committee report on the Washburn bill from the ways and means committee.

On the same day the street railways committee reported favorably the western trolley merger bill in substantially the same form as the bill of last year which was vetoed by Governor Foss. There is provision for an expenditure of \$5,000,000 for trolley line extensions in western Massachusetts as a condition of the New Haven railroad being allowed to take over practically all the street railways centering in and west of the city of Worcester.

Conditions Imposed

There is provision made, however, in the new bill that the merger may not take effect until the railroad commissioners have certified that the New Haven Company is financially able to take over the trolley lines and build the proposed extensions.

The "blue sky" law bill, aimed to protect investors, also was reported this week. It requires corporations selling securities in Massachusetts to file with the commissioner of corporations statements as to financial standing which shall be of access to investors. These corporations may also be required to produce their books for inspection by the commissioner.

With seven members of the committee dissenting, the street railroads committee voted to report a nine-hour work day bill for street railway employees. The feature of the bill is that the company must so arrange its work schedule that the nine hours of employment shall come within a period of 12 consecutive hours.

The public health committee formally filed its report for a reorganization of the state board of health. Dr. Bigelow of Framingham, House chairman of the committee, and Dr. Sharp of Nantucket, another member of the committee, dissent to the report and it is understood that they will endeavor to have the bill rejected when it comes before the House for debate.

Final disposal of the Spanish war veterans' preference bill was made this

SCHOONER CONVERTED INTO FLOATING GRAIN ELEVATOR

About the time the first passenger steamer of the Hamburg-American line touches here from Hamburg, inaugurating the new direct service between Boston and the continent, the former three-masted schooner Ellen M. Golder will leave Green's shipyard, Chelsea, converted into a floating grain elevator.

Because the new Commonwealth pier, South Boston, is not equipped with a grain elevator, directors of the port purchased the Golder. Her three masts have been unstepped, the deck taken out and the interior of her hull renovated to accommodate grain. She will have a capacity of 20,000 bushels when completed.

To all appearances the Golder will be con-

HOW THE HOMES CAN AID SCHOOLS TOLD MOTHERS

(Continued from page one)

kept the children in after hours because they could not describe the large animals of Africa.

Round table discussion on "How Parents' Associations in Church and School Help Parents and Children" opened the session today. It was presided over by Mrs. David O. Mears of New York vice-president.

Ten-minute talks were given by Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, president of the Massachusetts branch; Mrs. D. S. Eldredge, president of the New York Assembly of Mothers; Mrs. George K. Johnson, president of the Pennsylvania branch, and Mrs. Henry A. Harmon, president of the Vermont branch.

All united in the assertion that these associations have proved themselves invaluable to parents and teachers and of inestimable benefit to children. As church, school and home are the three important factors in a child's life, they agreed, there must be cooperation along the highest lines among them if the highest interests of the child are to be conserved.

The result of this unity, Mrs. Harmon said, is better legislation at this time than ever before. She said also that mothers, instead of falling behind in the affairs of the day, were being taught to keep step with their children, benevolence, punctuality, business, love of all children and love of all women.

"The Education of Girls" was the subject of an address by Miss Lucy Wheelock of Boston. Woman, she said, has not developed her job as man has; that there is no business so poorly conducted as that of housekeeping. To the luxury and inefficiency of modern households she attributed much of the present high cost of living.

She believed in educating girls for efficiency in the home. "A Challenge to Mothers" was made by Mrs. Henry Good Holland of Buffalo, N. Y. She made the assertion that, while men and women prepare themselves for nearly everything else they do in life, they take up the duties of parenthood in a haphazard way. She thought the Spartans were not far wrong in punishing the parents for the offenses of the child.

Addressess by Joseph Lee, Mayor Fitzgerald and Dr. M. V. O'Shea of Wisconsin University were the features of the program last evening.

"Last year social welfare work was opened up in half the school districts of Boston," said the mayor, "and the work has been so successful that we hope to continue it to a larger extent. They are making larger appropriations every year for playgrounds in the city. We have in Boston a larger amount of playground space than any other city in the country, and probably in the world."

The mayor scored the educational system in this country by saying that only 10 per cent of those who enter high school go to college, or even go through the high school.

"It is the fault of the curricula," he said.

Dr. O'Shea, who is chairman of the education committee in the national congress of mothers, spoke on "Why the Boy Goes Wrong."

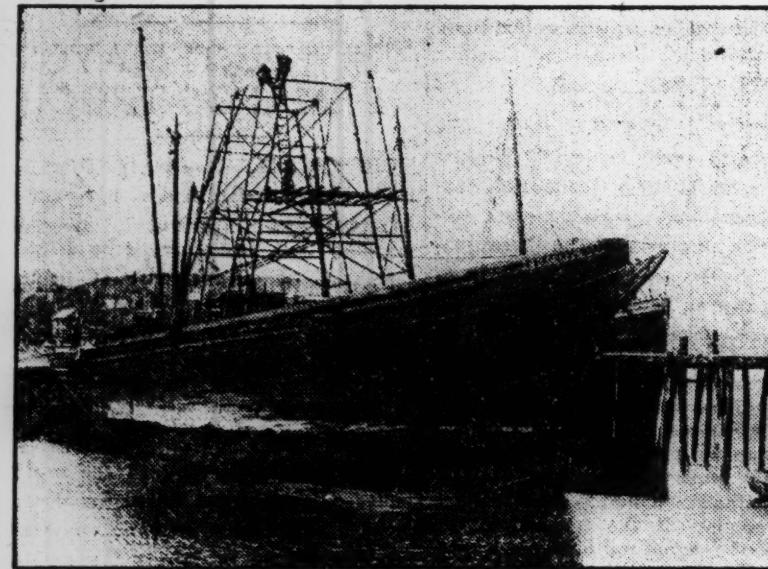
Joseph Lee, president of the Playground Association of America, spoke upon "Recreation of Children."

"The home is threatened in many ways," said Mr. Lee. "It has lost many of its ancient functions. No longer is it an industrial, a religious or a government unit. It is in danger of disappearing altogether on that account. Play can do much to remedy this condition. Play is vital to children and to the home. Play first creates the home."

The general subject of the afternoon session was "Baby Saving and Character Building," the chief speakers being Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau of Washington, D. C., and Prof. E. P. St. John of Hartford, Conn. Mrs. S. H. Whitten of Holyoke spoke briefly on "Baby Saving Work by Mothers," telling what had been done by the Infant Hygiene Association, founded by nine mothers of that city.

Miss Lathrop told of the work of the children's bureau, which was recently established with a staff of 15 and an annual appropriation of \$30,000.

HULL OF SHIP TO BE USED IN HARBOR



Ellen M. Golder taken from coasting service

SMUGGLING CASE MAY BE REOPENED

Disclosures made by two Back Bay dressmakers to Carl Chandler, treasury agent in charge of the Boston office, relative to the alleged smuggling conspiracy through the port of Boston are thought likely to reopen the grand jury investigation proceedings here.

Mr. Chandler returned today from New York where he went with Chief Wilkie to verify the information which has been laid before William H. Garland, assistant United States district attorney.

Almost the first action of the week taken by the Senate was its refusal to reconsider the vote by which it passed the Avery-street bill, allowing additional assessments for betterments.

Subsequent action by the Legislature on the initiative and referendum resolve is being awaited with much interest. It came from the constitutional amendments committee with the members nearly evenly divided on the subject, a majority of one being in opposition. However, the House substituted the measure for the adverse committee report by a vote of 142 to 73. It is expected to pass the House next week and then the real test will come in the Senate.

On motion of Representative Carr of Charlestown the House substituted the bill for the removal of the elevated structure between the North station and Sullivan square.

A vital objection to the state-wide primary, he declared, "is the advantage that men of wealth have. Such men are willing to spend money in advertising, while the well-qualified men are unwilling or have not the means to spend."

He championed the political boss as having some redeeming qualities and as standing in apprehension of public opinion at the polls.

Professor Taft recommended dismissal of chiefs of all federal offices except post-offices and raising the salaries of the chief deputies in those offices.

"The chief deputies know their business," he said, "and the heads of the offices who are appointed and confirmed by the Senate might learn eventually, but it would take a long time." He declared that as long as all federal appointees, except fourth-class postmasters, have to be confirmed by the Senate, they will be too busy playing politics to learn their business. Application of civil service rules to offices which have to be confirmed by the Senate he called an impossibility.

PROF. TAFT OPPOSED TO NATIONAL PRIMARY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Lecturing Friday at Yale on problems of modern government, former President Taft described state primaries as extreme measures for political reform and national primaries for the election of President and Vice-President as "almost beyond thought."

Professor Taft approved the primary as a means of electing local officials, but the state and national conventions, he said, "give an opportunity for mature deliberation that is impossible at the polls."

A vital objection to the state-wide primary, he declared, "is the advantage that men of wealth have. Such men are willing to spend money in advertising, while the well-qualified men are unwilling or have not the means to spend."

We Announce, Beginning Monday

A Sale of Waists

That Will Interest the Women of All New England

4250 Celebrated

Forsythe Waists

In Cotton—Linen—Wash Silk

ALL STRICTLY TAILORED

At the Following Remarkable Savings:

2.95 to 3.95 Cotton and Linen Waists at 2.00

4.50 to 6.95 Cotton and Linen Waists at 2.95

5.00 to 6.95 Wash Silk Waists at 3.75

7.50 to 10.00 Wash Silk Waists at 4.95

This is the first time Forsythe Waists have ever been offered in Boston in such quantities and at such marked reductions from regular prices.

Jordan Marsh Company

SOLE BOSTON AGENTS FOR FORSYTHE WAISTS FOR YEARS

EXPERIMENTS IN EDUCATION URGED BY DR. SNEDDEN

Organized educational experiments and a means of reporting them in a common terminology that will be understood by all are urgent needs for the improvement of our educational system; according to Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, who spoke on "Improvement of Education by Means of Experimentation" before the New England Association of School Superintendents in Ford Hall yesterday.

Francis E. McGovern, Governor of Wisconsin, will receive the delegation at the state capital Wednesday night and with Charles R. Van Hise, president of the university, will welcome their guests.

Addresses will be delivered by a mayor, a wage-earner, manufacturer, public man, public promoter and a public school man on their views or experiences with the extension work of the university and its cooperation with their various lines of activity.

Addresses and display of the university extension division on Thursday morning will be followed by a study of the extension work such as correspondence study, instruction in the home, shop or local meeting place, traveling package libraries, social center and use of public buildings, and community meet institute by groups of ten under direction of a chief.

Luncheon at Lathrop hall will be followed by informal questions and discussions. Additional exhibitions in the afternoon will be followed by a cruise on Fourth lake to the Golf Club, where dinner is to be served.

President H. A. Brown of Colebrook, N. H. described the educational methods being pursued in the Colebrook high school. The equipment includes a greenhouse, shop and a department of household arts and sciences.

IMMIGRATION BUREAU PLANNED

LA JUNTA, Colo.—First steps were taken here recently for forming an immigration bureau for the Arkansas valley.

The commercial organizations of this section say that the abolition of the state immigration bureau by the Legislature was a mistake.

The sentiment of the University of Wisconsin and the extra-mural college function through the extension division.

Presentation of the University service to the farmer will open the exhibits on Friday morning at the stock pavilion and exhibition of improved crop production, farm engineering, dairy husbandry, live stock improvements, agricultural economics and farm management, and informal conferences will follow.

BIGELOW KENNARD & CO.

Sterling Silver Centre Pieces with glass linings

51 WASHINGTON ST.

SIXTY DOLLARS WELL SPENT

THE NEW EDISON DISC PHONOGRAPH

New Model—Never Before on Sale in Boston DEMONSTRATION ROOMS

30 Exeter St. JUST OFF BOYLSTON ST.

F. H. THOMAS
691 BOYLSTON ST.

PEACE ESSAY CONTESTANTS RECEIVE PRIZES AT LYNN

Work of Hague Conferences Discussed in Papers Read by High School Pupils—Books Presented in Grammar Grades for Studies in International Subjects

LYNN, Mass.—Two prize-winning essays on the subject of "The Significance of the Two Hague Conferences" read by their authors, formed a part of the peace-day exercises held at the Lynn English high school Friday. The winners of the Dr. Esther W. Hawks prizes for the best essays from high school pupils on the subject of peace are Miss Mildred O. Honors, a member of the junior class of the English high school, who received the first prize of \$15; and Miss Mollie G. Coddington, a member of the senior class, who received the second prize of \$10. These prizes are open for competition every year.

Winners of the peace prizes provided this year for the eastern section grammar schools have just been announced as Miss Esther Brown of the Pickering school and Miss Helen Gould of the Whiting school, who received first and second prizes of \$15 and \$10. The prize money is to be used to purchase books for the winners. Next year the competition is open to members of the Classical high school and the western section grammar schools.

Miss Honors in her essay said:

Long, long ago in a little town of Galilee there lived a man who never wrangled with his neighbors. He taught his followers to live in friendship and brotherhood, to love their neighbors as themselves, to do good to those who hated them, to judge no man, to curse no man, to kill no man. Jesus Christ was the first advocate of world-wide peace. The years rolled along, resonant with the clash of arms and the blare of trumpets and clouded by battle smoke. Now, after 10 centuries, the world has come to realize the wisdom of that man of Galilee.

It remained for Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, to take the first decisive step, when, in August, 1898, he invited all the nations then represented at the Russian court to send delegates to a conference for the purpose of discussing gradual disarmament. All the nations invited accepted, and on May 18, 1899, 100 delegates, representing 26 nations, assembled in the first Hague peace conference.

The grand achievement of this first Hague conference was the establishment of a court where disputing nations may submit their cases for fair trial. This court is called the international court of arbitration. It was opened in April, 1901. It meets at The Hague and has a board of 70 judges of the 26 countries that were represented at the convention.

Mexico and the United States brought the first case before this tribunal. At The Hague a palace of peace for the use of the court is being built.

President Roosevelt called a second peace conference at The Hague June 15, 1907. Two hundred and fifty-six delegates from 44 nations attended. Honorable Joseph H. Choate, heading the American delegation, presented a bill for a court of arbitral justice at The Hague to supplement the court of arbitration. To this plea the delegates agreed.

Down in South America between Chile and Argentina there is a curious boundary mark. Ten years or more ago these two countries were on the verge of war because of 80,000 square miles of disputed territory in the Andes. At last Chile and Argentina made a treaty, agreeing to submit their quarrel to the King of England for settlement. King Edward turned the case over to expert lawyers and geographers, who fixed the boundary dividing the disputed territory fairly between the two countries. Both Chile and Argentina were well satisfied with the decision and so pleased that war had been averted that they made further treaties agreeing to settle all differences by arbitration during the next five years and reduced their army and navy forces.

The enormous sums of money saved by not buying battleships and armament will maintain better schools and public parks, build good roads and extend education to the more remote regions of this country. Authorities assert that a world treaty of arbitration will be the next step. A step indeed! It is our part, we of the twentieth century, to carry on the great work which the nineteenth century began. The time is coming—with such an aid it must come—when there shall be no more war. No more shall the battlecry "To arms! to arms!" ring over our fair land. In its place shall rise new cry, gentler but quite as imperative, "To The Hague! to The Hague!" Peace, not war, shall conquer the world.

The essay which won the second prize for Miss Coddington is in part as follows:

The nineteenth century has been one of national development; the twentieth will be one of international development. During this last century powerful nations have sprung up where formerly existed only petty and jealous states. As the inhabitants of these nations have been made to realize that unity is the safest and best guard of liberty, freedom and peace, so, it is hoped, the world at large will soon recognize this fact and act as one body, with no other view save the advancement and progress of mankind in general.

Some say this can never be, that it is a pleasing but fanciful dream of the idealist. But let us not judge until this century is nearer its close; for already, though only 12 years have passed, great things have been accomplished.

Towards the close of the last century, on May 18, 1899, the first peace conference was held at The Hague, and while many great results came from it, the greatest, perhaps, was to point out to the world the task of the coming centuries.

On June 15, 1907, the second peace



MISS MILDRED O. HONORS
Wins first peace essay prize in Lynn
high school

conference was held; and for the first time in history, the world was present in one room, because, with the exception of four small, unimportant states, every nation in the world was represented at The Hague. This in itself was a wonderful achievement.

The conferences have worked to establish a more uniform peace and to lessen the necessity and danger of warfare throughout the world. They have worked to settle questions by arbitration instead of by war, and have established a permanent international tribunal at The Hague. This tribunal has been the means of settling questions peacefully, as in the case of Russia and Great Britain in the North sea incident.

In former times many wars have resulted over contracted debts. By a resolution made at the second Hague conference no nation can go to war over these debts until an offer of arbitration has been made and rejected.

Formerly arbitration could not be asked except with the consent of two or more warrior nations. Now one of these nations can go to the tribunal and ask for arbitration, and the other nations must listen.

Since the second conference a more friendly feeling has existed between the nations of the world. Peace talk has taken the place of war talk in many instances, and Europe for the first time in history has become acquainted with South America. Many ancient grievances have been entirely wiped away and nations have become less distrustful of one another.

Two propositions important in the advancement of peace were settled at the last Hague conference. A third peace conference was voted on, and the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration was fully decided. It is to be hoped that at the third conference this court will become a reality.

PUBLIC MARKET IN BACK BAY IS URGED BY MAYOR

Construction of a municipal building on the site of the old Boston Cab Company building at Massachusetts avenue and Newbury street is urged by Mayor Fitzgerald, who says that the place is ideal for a public market and public forum.

The building was taken by the transit commission in connection with the construction of the Boylston street subway. The mayor says that he will ask the commission to devote the land not to be used for a subway station to the erection of a public market, horticultural building and a forum.

Mayor Fitzgerald says that the location is admirable for a marketing place because it is the center of traffic going in all directions, being open by great thoroughfares to towns and cities on every side. The mayor has not had time to look up a cost estimate.

NO ACTION TAKEN ON CAMBRIDGE TEACHERS' CLAIMS

Another conference on the question of paying about \$3000 due to 40 Cambridge school teachers for evening school services during the early part of last winter is to be held Tuesday as no decision was arrived at today at a meeting in the office of Mayor J. Edward Barry.

The gathering was attended by the mayor, James F. Ayward, city solicitor, and Michael F. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools and before it adjourned it was agreed to have the school committee present.

The school committee has exceeded its appropriation by about \$11,000 and there remains only \$300 with which to pay the teachers.

RESERVE OPEN TO CATTLE

WASHINGTON—The district forester at San Francisco has been directed by Chief Forester Graves, as far as conditions permit, to allow California stockmen to use the National forest reserve for grazing purposes.

On June 15, 1907, the second peace

PRESBYTERIANS GIVE APPROVAL TO PRES. WILSON

Denomination Endorses His Sunday Rest Policy and Is Glad of Other Governmental Representation Which Church Has

MERGER IS REFERRED

ATLANTA, Ga.—Warm approbation for President Wilson's course in making Sunday a day of rest and religious observance at the White House was expressed by the southern Presbyterian assembly in session here today. The statement was made in the report of the committee on Sabbath observance.

The report also congratulated the denomination on having as those in authority in governmental affairs "a Presbyterian President, a Presbyterian Vice-President and a Presbyterian secretary of state—all elders in the church."

Another section of the report commended the attitude taken by the Presbyterians in their observance of the Sabbath. Hope was expressed that their example would lead others to do likewise.

The four grand divisions of the Presbyterian church, the northern, the southern, the United and Associate Reformed, joined late Friday afternoon in a union communion service, the first in the history of the faith.

More than 3000 communicants participated, including delegates and commissioners to the Pan-Presbyterian Pentecost and laymen from every section of the United States. Presiding over the communion service were Dr. J. S. Lyons, Dr. R. M. Russell and Dr. J. T. Stone, respectively moderators of the southern, United and northern assemblies.

In an address Dr. Russell laid especial emphasis upon the significance attached to the union communion service as the forerunner of ultimate union of the whole church. A prayer by Dr. Lyons and benediction by Dr. Stone ended the service.

The Northern assembly adopted a resolution presented by the committee on Christian work, making recommendations for enactment of uniform legislation on marriage.

Recommendations by the same committee that the diaconate be made a conspicuous agency of the church and that the assembly endorse the inter-church federations were also adopted.

The southern assembly session was marked by a report of a special committee containing "brief, popular statement of the belief of the Presbyterian church in the United States," and containing an important reference to the "elect infant clause." Action upon the report was deferred until Tuesday. Two members of the committee submitted a minority report directly at variance with that of the majority.

Overtures favoring organic union were read and referred to a special committee to consist of one member from each synod.

Arrangements have been made by the Presbyterians of Atlanta to tender a mammoth reception to the commissioners of the three general Presbyterian assemblies this afternoon at Agnes Scott College.

GENERAL I. W. W. PATERSON STRIKE CLAIMED UNLIKELY

PATERSON, N. J.—"We will tie up every industry in this city next Thursday and Friday and we will do it by peaceful means"—William D. Haywood.

"There can be no general strike here. The I. W. W. has polled its entire strength. The other trades are not in sympathy with these agitators. And if any attempt is made to drive men from their work it will be a sorry effort for those responsible."—McBride.

The above conflicting statements summarize the situation as it exists in the silk city today. Haywood and the leaders of the striking silk workers have decided to stand or fall in an attempt to show that their cause has the sympathy of all of the workers in the city. They declare that they have had the quiet assurance of hundreds of workers that they are willing to participate in a two-day strike, which will tie everything up, including the means of transportation and city lighting.

PLANS FOR PEACE ENVOYS' SITTING ARE INCOMPLETE

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON—Sir Edward Grey is still away and as yet no arrangements have been made for a meeting of the peace conference. It is expected however that arrangements will be completed immediately on his return when all the Balkan delegates will have arrived in London.

PARTICIPATION IN EXPOSITION URGED

LEXINGTON, Mass.—This town's new combination fire automobile will receive its official tryout this afternoon on the green near the Hancock grammar school, before representatives of the department from Waltham, Arlington, Newton and Cambridge. The apparatus cost the town \$8000.

This makes the second piece of auto apparatus in the department, which after the changes are perfected will have but two horse-drawn trucks.

LEXINGTON, Mass.—This town's new

Mail and Phone
Orders Promptly
Filled While Lots
Last

4 Min. by Tunnel to No. Station

Nearest Big Store to South Station

HENRY SIEGEL CO.

Specially Interesting
to Hotel Keepers,
Restaurants, and
Boarding House
Keepers

GREAT PURCHASE OF PURE FOOD GROCERIES

We have purchased the grocery stock of The Simpson-Crawford Co., 6th Ave. and 20th St., New York City, one of New York's largest stores, that for nearly forty years has served New York's finest trade. The fame of their pure food grocery has reached every section of the country. The news of its sale will bring mail and phone orders from every section of the country, for the ones who know the quality of Simpson-Crawford groceries will be quick to take advantage of these extraordinary savings. Mail and phone orders given special attention.

A Wonderful Opportunity to Greatly Reduce the High Cost of Living, Yet Secure the Best Foods That Money Can Buy

FREE DELIVERY Throughout the New England States we ship paid or charged purchases amounting to \$5.00 or more (exclusive of sugar and flour) and we repay transportation to your nearest freight station. Purchases in any amount are delivered free throughout the City and free deliveries are made by wagon over a wide suburban territory.

SUGAR



When purchased with other groceries amounting to \$2.00 per lb., sack of best fine granulated sugar (limit of 10 lbs.) for.....

39c

Flour Very Low

To every purchase of a barrel of Gold Medal Flour we offer, for two days, 10-lb. bags of best fine granulated sugar. Price for Gold Medal Flour, \$6.75

10 Pounds Sugar Given with Barrel of Flour

To every purchase of a barrel of Gold Medal Flour we offer, for two days, 10-lb. bags of best fine granulated sugar. Price for Gold Medal Flour, \$6.75

POTATOES

With Grocery Orders. 25c
8 reg. 5c size for.....

bush. 95c, pk.....

24c

Pineapple Royal Stuart
Royal Stuart, brand, Ha-
waiian grown, packed
sliced pineapple, No. 2.....

18c

H. P. Sauce, bottle, 22c
L. & S. Sweet Pickle, bot., 22c
L. & S. Sweet Relish, bot., 22c
& C. Pickles, med. bot., 30c

Rolled Oats, best quality fresh
milled, 5 lbs. 14c.....

27c

W. L. Oats, 10 lbs. 21c

Welcomes Oats, 10 lbs. 7c

Corn Meal, the finest quality,
finest milled, 5 lbs. 21c

Hecker's Pancake Flour, pk., 19c

Fancy Pastry Flour, 5-lb. bag

Gorton's Fat Herring, can, 9c

Cameron Vanilla, 2 oz. bot., 15c

Cameron Ketchup, 2 oz. bot., 15c

Heck's Tomato Ketchup, 2 oz. bot., 15c

Heck's Tomato Ketchup, full ½ pints, 12c; full
pints, 24c

Entire Wheat Flour
Special

Empire Mills, choiced fresh
milled, 5 lbs. 17c; 10 lbs. 32c;

Ketchups, 10c; Hecks Tomato Ketchup, 10c;
Heck's Tomato Ketchup, full ½ pints, 12c; full
pints, 24c

RICE Large head Carolina,
new, bright, whole rice, 8c

Rice, selected, Choice brand,
in 3-lb. cartons, reg. 25c

Japan Style Whole Head
Unpolished Rice, 1b. 7c

Sardines, Red Mill, Nor-

thern, Reg. 8c

Corn Flakes, 3 lbs. 7c

20c, each.....

Entire Wheat Flour
Special

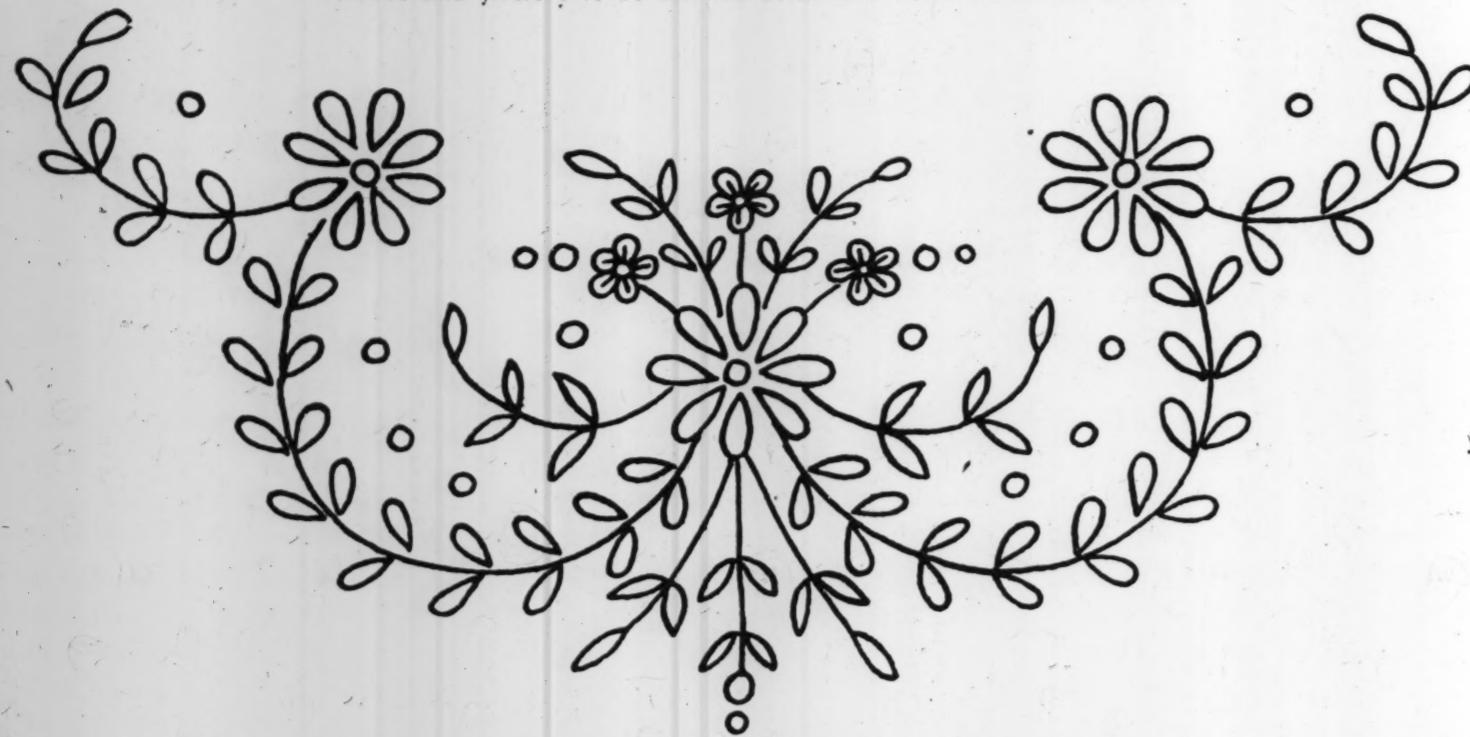
Empire Mills, choiced fresh
milled, 5 lbs. 17c; 10 lbs. 32c;

Ketchups, 10c; Hecks Tomato Ketchup, 10c;
Heck's Tomato Ketchup, full ½ pints, 12c; full
pints, 24c

THE HOUSEHOLD

FLORAL EMBROIDERY DESIGN FOR YOKE OF CHILD'S DRESS

Leaves and flowers to be worked solid and stems in outline stitch



FURNITURE WHICH MAKES FOR COMFORT IN SUMMER

THERE are many varieties of light weight rugs suitable for hot weather use in either city homes or country bungalows, and a choice between them is usually a matter of taste and a question of harmony with the rest of the furnishings. Those woven of cotton or other light weight material in Colonial or rag designs, or in other simple fashion, are excellent, as are also the rugs made of sea grass.

The heavier floor coverings may be cleaned and rolled into comparatively small compass, safeguarded against insects and stored away in readiness for use in the fall. The idea of having two sets of draperies and floor coverings has much to recommend it, and, except for the initial expense, is really an economical one. The light weight rugs are usually cheaper and the heavy rugs wear much longer and are benefited rather than otherwise by being protected from the dust that filters in so freely through open doors and windows in the summertime.

Possibly some of the most satisfactory rugs for the summer home are woven of sea grass in Oriental countries, where hot weather comfort is so well understood and provided for. They are made in various designs, all simple, and in a satisfactory range of colorings. A plain checkered design in contrasting colors, with a Grecian key border and rattan chairs are excellent for summer use. The popular idea is to relegate this sort of furniture to the out-of-doors—on yachts, porches, lawns and terraces, and in pergolas and arbors as well as out under trees. We see no reason, however, why it should not be suitable for indoor use as well, either in rural or seashore bungalows and cottages or in city apartments whose heavier furnishings have been eliminated for summer comfort.

Interesting effects can often be evolved by not adhering strictly to accepted or established ideas in home furnishing. Especially in the summer time, when it seems wisest to relax as much as possible from the strain of winter indoor living, greater freedom may be taken in this respect than in the more formal months of the year, says a writer for the Craftsman.

The rugs selected for the summer home need not necessarily be large ones; indeed, bare floors with a number of small rugs scattered over them would entail less work than would a large, unwieldy rug placed under the furniture. Of the smaller varieties of rugs there are many to select from, chief among them being the hand-braided, hand-tufted, hooked and hand-woven rugs evolved by our grandmothers and so eminently suitable for simple living.

For those who feel a stronger note of color is more to be desired for floor coverings than are the lighter tones, the gayer rugs woven by the Indians would probably be preferred. The use of these would not necessitate their being washed often, as would be the case with the lighter cotton rugs that show soil readily. The heavier rugs, however, retain the dust with greater tenacity and consequently require frequent beating.

After all, the choice must depend greatly upon the character of the rest of the furnishings. The simpler pieces of cottage and willow furniture are most effective in conjunction with the kind of rugs made and used when our country was young. The sea grass rugs are delightful with rattan or willow furniture, and the Indian or bungalow rugs can be used with simple furniture that has no elaborate carving and with plainer colors in the rest of the furnishings. Whatever decision must be made in style and material, the colors should be well related and blend into a background.

For summer home in the country the question of more or less indestructible furniture is an important one, because chairs and couches in mountain and seashore homes are sure to get out on the porch or out on the lawn, and furniture that weather destroys is not a satisfactory purchase. Where chairs are to be used on the porch a great deal or out on the lawn or under the pergola, nothing is better than to have them made of old hickory, for neither the sun nor the rain nor the wind can destroy this strong, substantial wood. As a matter of fact, there is no better way of cleaning it than to turn the hose in its direction. This naturally means much less care for the housekeeper, and it does not mean for a moment that the furniture is not extremely attractive, well proportioned and interesting in color.

EMBROIDERY SAMPLE BOOK

Why not make an embroidery sample book? That is an excellent way to preserve the new stitches you learn from time to time, says the New Orleans Picayune. Make small sheets of linen and fill them with the different stitches you know. You can add new pages as you acquire new stitches and you will soon have a very helpful embroidery book of the most practical kind, for if you cannot remember just how a stitch is made you can turn to the sample and pick out the stitches. When page becomes soiled from handling it, it can be laundered and put back in the book again, so that the book is always fresh and clean.

Embroider eyelets at the top of the pages so that the pages may be conveniently bound together with a ribbon.

CHERVIL TO BE PLANTED NOW

Plant some chervil in the garden in April. It is an old fashioned garnish and perhaps little known now. It looks like maidenhair. A short row will furnish enough of the lacy garnish for a whole summer, says Good Housekeeping. In the fall it can be potted for the kitchen plant shelf, exactly as you do parsley and chives. We make what we call an Irish soup by adding chervil chopped fine to cream of potato soup. The color is a delicate green and the flavor delicious.

NEW SILK STOCKINGS DARNED

To make silk stockings last from three to four months longer than usual, darn the heel and toe before wearing. When the stocking begins to wear it will be the darning cotton that will be worn off; pull out and redarn. I darn mine with a thick thread, four strands, writes a contributor to the Ladies Home Journal. By watching them carefully I can repair a pair of stockings 12 or 14 times without having the stockings show signs of wear. I also darn them at the top where the garter elasps. It keeps the stocking from the running drop-stitch.

HAND-PAINTED

The new cotton voiles are extremely attractive and practical. There are hand-painted, open crocheted borders and allover designs, hand-embroidered ideas, satin stripes and borders crepey effects, printed Bulgarian designs in daring contrast of emerald, royal blue, yellow, and terra cotta, and small Jouy designs of Pompadour effects, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Tatting borders and stripes are also used on voiles, and some borders of open checks or lattice work resemble cord crochet.

SAVING HEAT OF GAS STOVE

Some things that all housekeepers do not know

WHEN in the use of a gas range, better results are obtained and money is saved because of care in lighting and subsequent attention, it would seem a matter of course for housekeepers to follow directions laid down. Such, however, is not always the case. To bring home the lesson to many shoppers, department stores and others concerned employ demonstrators who lecture on the subject of economic uses of gas.

A typical gas demonstration lecture often includes the following points: "It is surprising how much waste in material you will find in the case of a housekeeper of 10 or 12 years' experience. To economize it is usually best to use two or three-part kettles. It is frequently better, when you are preparing anything to put on cold, to put it on the large burner until it is hot, and then put it on a smaller burner. Have one of the burners turned on just enough to keep it boiling. When what is being cooked reaches 212 degrees it will boil. It does not do any good to get to 230. It will only evaporate. So use the large burner until the boiling point is reached, then turn the large burner off and put the kettle on the smaller one."

The gas oven question is one which is not always answered in the same way. Different methods are employed, each of which is expected to give the best results in baking or broiling. The gas, of course, should never be turned on before a match is lighted and ready to be applied. A demonstrator before a cooking class recently met with the experience that a pupil, when asked to light the oven, first turned on the gas and then struck a match which went out. When a second match was lighted and applied the oven doors flew open and the 20 pupils for a moment or so did not know exactly what had happened.

Many times housekeepers will light the oven burners, get the oven hot and then put something in, when they turn one burner off. Experience has taught that it is better to turn both burners off than to turn one entirely off. The oven is more evenly heated when both burners are in use.

Cooking more than one thing at a time is advocated as economical. The shelf racks in the oven should be used as often as possible. The second shelf is considered the better. On the bottom of the range there is too much heat. Ashes in the bottom is recommended. A

THIS yoke will make a child's dress much more dainty. Work the flowers and leaves solid with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 25.

Directions for transferring: Lay a piece of impression paper, face down, upon the material. Place the newspaper pattern in position over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil firmly trace each line. If the material is sheer, this may be laid over the pattern, and the design drawn direct on the goods, as it will show through. When handled in this way, impression paper, of course, will not be required.

NEEDLE NOTES

If you will slip a thin piece of whalebone into the hem where hooks and eyes are to be sewn, you will avoid running the thread through on the wrong side. Slip the whalebone out after the work is completed.

JEWEL BOX OF BITS OF SATIN

Clever needleworkers join lace by matching the patterns so skilfully that it can scarcely be detected. When joining narrow lace insertion, which cannot be easily matched, do not sew in a straight seam, but turn over the raw edges and join by tacking every quarter of an inch. When pressed and finished this will give an open, lacy appearance like the other portion of the lace, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

After basting insertion on any goods that is to be cut away from underneath take a piece of stiff pasteboard about four inches in length and just the right width to slip in between the goods and lace. You can then cut away the goods, with no likelihood of cutting the lace, as the pasteboard protects it.

COUCH HAMMOCKS

Couch hammocks in khaki and duck, whether white or striped, are found in several different styles, says the Newark News. Some are suspended from standards, but most are swung from the ceiling by means of heavy cords or chains. One of the luxurious hammocks of this kind is upholstered in leather. Leather covered cushions to match come with the hammock.

When buying a pitcher, always select one which has a large mouth. If the hand can be inserted, the pitcher may be more easily washed.—Mother's Magazine.

PITCHER POINT

When buying a pitcher, always select one which has a large mouth. If the hand can be inserted, the pitcher may be more easily washed.—Mother's Magazine.

WHEN A MAN BUYS A STRAW HAT

Return of the bandanna tie

IT may seem a very simple matter to choose a straw hat, and probably many men are satisfied to go into a shop and take the first that fits them, and do not spend half the care that they would over a silk or felt hat, but really it makes all the difference to one's appearance whether the hat is one just casually chosen, or one that is really suitable, writes a London contributor of the Monitor.

A point worth remembering would seem to be that having once found a hat of the shape and width of brim that suits one, when choosing another, in spite of what fashion dictates, see that it varies very little from this standard.



The world's greatest artists make records exclusively for the Columbia Graphophone Company: Bispham, Bonci, Boninsegna, Cavalieri, Des-tinn, Fremstad, Garden, Gay, Harrold, Hofmann, Nielsen, Nordica, Pasquali, Scharwenka, Segurola, Slezak, White, Ysaye, Zenatello, and scores of others.



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The Canopy

THE effective possibilities of an artistically-draped canopy above suitable pieces of furniture are often overlooked, or hardly realized:

These draperies may be readily adapted to any taste or purse, and should express distinctive characteristics for appropriate places. Thus, in an elaborate "period" room, the canopy must adhere closely to the arbitrary design of its special prototype; and the delicate drapery, with its graceful, flowing, free, looped, embroidered, silken-lined and cunningly draped, must embody a composite reproduction of the original.

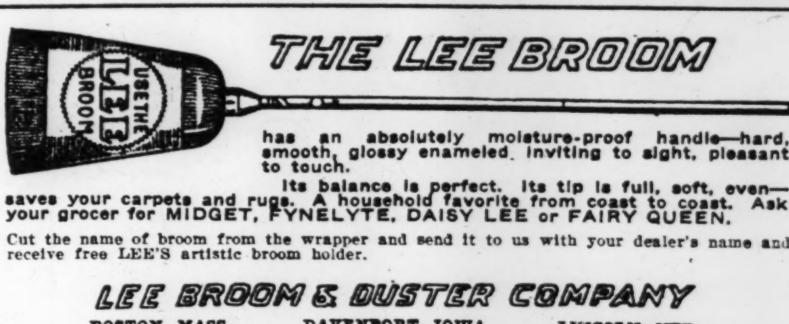
This applies, also, with charming effect, to the appropriate and useful "Duchesse" table, for the boudoir, with its decorative light-sconces and toilet accessories.

It is, however, but equally attractive manner, artistic results may be obtained with less expensive materials in less pretentious designs.

A suitable canopy is often most effective in tying together a proper grouping of twin beds, and may be used in the familiar form of the projecting "Bal-deau" over a brass bed.

Our studios supply consistent and original ideas at reasonable and appealing prices.

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MAIL ORDERS

"BLUE BIRD" CHINA
FLOWER CUP

So large is the assortment of "blue bird" china now that it is possible for one to set the table with it, says the Newark News. The design is most artistic, so that those looking for some simple gifts will not go far astray if a cup and saucer, plate or fancy dish of this ware is chosen.

Education for Workers Is Appreciated

WIDE CHANGE IN PARLIAMENT OF FUTURE, SAYS A. J. BALFOUR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A. J. Balfour, M. P., speaking at the banquet of the city lands committee of the city corporation recently, said, in regard to the houses of Parliament that everybody, whatever his school of political thought and whatever his political ideals, must regard with a certain anxiety the period of transition through which the great organ of the public mind and will was passing. The two houses, he said, had largely changed in their constitution and in their constitutional character since he first entered Parliament.

Neither the House of Lords nor the House of Commons was what it had been, and neither was going to be what it is. "Of what they are going to be," Mr. Balfour continued, "we cannot speak except in the dangerous character of political prophets. I myself have always been an optimist about the House of Commons. I have been a member of that assembly, with one brief break of a few days, since 1874. I have been interested in its traditions and in its history, and I am not prepared to admit that all the criticism that I hear about our deterioration of manners, and the inferiority of our speaking, and all the rest of it, are true. But I have to admit that I think we stand less well in the opinion of the country." If that were so, he went on, it was a great tragedy. A tragedy which had its parallel, indeed, which was exceeded, in other countries.

Alarm to Democracy

Those who shared his views were alarmed at the fact that in so many countries where democracy, as far as paper constitutions could make it, really ruled, democracy seemed incapable in many cases of creating an assembly representative of itself, to which it could pay the smallest possible tribute of respect. Speaking as a member of the House of Commons he saw not merely this general tendency at work, but he saw other dangers peculiar to ourselves. All members of the House of Commons, and he thought he might truly say all members of the government, viewed with

alarm the manner in which free debate had been checked, or had had to be checked. Everybody realized the danger, though he did not think there was anybody who saw clearly what the remedy was going to be.

Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said that there was another danger, and one which he did not think was recognized. Both parties were agreed that when the second chamber was remodelled it should include a large representative element. Some people asserted on both sides of the House, rightly or wrongly, that in some shape or other it ought to be like other second chambers, wholly elective. "I am quite certain," Mr. Balfour said, "that in proportion as you make the second chamber a representative chamber, in that proportion you have handed power now held by the House of Commons on to the second chamber."

Balance Is Altered

What had happened within the last few weeks in France? The second chamber had turned out the government. Do you suppose, he went on, that the second chamber when it has before it an electorate is not going to say: "We represent that electorate as much as the House of Commons." Of course it is.

"And therefore as a member of the House of Commons devoted to that assembly, in which I have spent all the working years of my life, I say that whether it be good on the whole for the community, whether Parliament is going to be a greater Parliament in the future than it has been in the past, at all events when all the changes and reforms are carried out, it is going to be a different Parliament."

You will alter the whole center of gravity of politics, Mr. Balfour added, and in conclusion said that, whilst he refused to be pessimistic about their future, he had to admit that he saw elements and forces at work in the present development of democratic institutions, which, while nominally, perhaps, equalizing this voter and that voter, would nevertheless deal a dangerous blow at democracy properly understood.

BRITISH INDIAN MOSLEM URGED TO SOBER WAR VIEW

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—Commenting on a recent speech by the Hon. Claude Hill, at the Anjuman-i-Islam on the attitude of the Indian Moslems towards the war in the near east, the Times of India says, that Mr. Hill in effect urged that Indian Moslems should weigh carefully the fact, historical and actual, of the position of Islam in India. It was said of a notorious publicist that he was uncommonly strong in declamation, but uncommonly weak in facts.

That description, declares the Bombay journal, applies not inappropriately to some of the men who have got the ear of the Moslem community in northern India. If people, it continues, can only be got to study history, and to think for themselves, then the sense of perspective, which has been lost, would soon be recovered. For instance, one of the speakers at the session of the Moslem league denounced the war as unjust. In theory all wars are unjust, but looking at it from the point of view of the Balkan states, it is not apparent where the charge of injustice can lie.

We ask all Indian Moslems, the Times continues, to read the historical sketch which Claude Hill gave, to follow that up by a detailed study of the history of the near east, and fortified with this knowledge seriously to consider what should be the action of Indian Moslems at this juncture. We have no doubt that the result would be an immediate return to sobriety of view, and to a truer conception of Indian Moslem policy.

DEPUTY SPEAKS FOR AUTONOMOUS ALSACE-LORRAINE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—L'Humanite publishes an interview with one of the democratic deputies of the Alsace-Lorraine Parliament.

There is no party in Alsace-Lorraine, declared M. Immer, that is not staunchly advocating an autonomous government for the country. We demand the abolition of the first chamber in which sit the representatives of the Emperor, of the chambers of commerce, the mayors of the big towns and the two bishops. We do not want to be governed from Berlin. We want Germany to do for us what England did for the Boers. We are a civilized people and we loyally accept what has been accomplished.

Frank and sincere dealings between Germany and the citizens of Alsace-Lorraine are the only means of securing an entente cordiale, and for that to be accomplished it would also be necessary to do away with the patriots of both countries, remarked the L'Humanite representative.

Yes said M. Immer, to them, to our Pan-Germans and to your Chauvinists are due all the difficulties. It is they who by their constant disputes and scares prevent France and Germany from entering into friendly relations; and the brunt of these constant bickerings fall on Alsace-Lorraine for which the French Chauvinists proclaim such an ardent affection.

WORKERS PLACED HIGH IN BRITISH EDUCATION SCHEME

Lord Haldane Hopes Mansbridge Movement Will Be Included in Proposed London University

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A supper was recently given at the Working Men's College, Crowndale road, London, N. W., in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Mansbridge, the founders of the Workers Educational Association, who are to visit Australia to assist in founding a similar movement there.

Lord Haldane was present, and in responding to the toast of "National Education" said that what had brought him there was national education, and in particular a phase of national education of which there had been too little said except among a select few. Mr. Mansbridge had been associated with a phase of that movement which stood by itself. It was not to the intellect merely that he was seeking to appeal; it was to the real man and the best of the real man. He believed in his fellow workers. He was an optimist, and he was not afraid to ask the highest, and nothing but the highest. That was the secret of success.

It was possible, if they had the genius to do it, to appeal successfully to almost everybody. The secret of success was to ask the highest, to ask the best, and to base their movement on nothing short of idealism.

"And therefore as a member of the House of Commons devoted to that assembly, in which I have spent all the working years of my life, I say that whether it be good on the whole for the community, whether Parliament is going to be a greater Parliament in the future than it has been in the past, at all events when all the changes and reforms are carried out, it is going to be a different Parliament."

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ESTATE NORTH OF ADELAIDE PLACED ON LAND MARKET

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In addition to the extensive areas of crown lands which are constantly being made available by the government for settlement in South Australia, a number of large estates held by private persons have, during recent years, been subdivided and sold at public auction. The latest to come into the market is the balance of the South Bundaleer estate, north of Adelaide, a property of about 21,000 acres, which will be offered for sale in August next.

Several of these estates have been purchased by the government since 1897, when a measure was passed by Parliament authorizing the repurchase of land for closer settlement purposes. In all, an area aggregating 24,121 acres has been acquired at a cost of £1,917,400. The procedure is to purchase the land, and after surveying, to offer it in suitable-sized blocks under agreement to purchase, in the same manner as ordinary crown lands—35 years being allowed in which to pay for the blocks.

Considerable success has followed the introduction of this system. Products of a greater value are being obtained from the land than previously, and while prior to the repurchase the permanent population on the total area was very little in excess of 500, it is estimated that there are now over 5,000 persons residing on and obtaining a living from the land.

THREE BRITISH STEAMERS TO BE BUILT IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—For the first time on record British shipowners have placed a large shipbuilding order with a foreign firm. The order is for three large passenger steamers of 10,000 tons each to be delivered next year and the contract has been given to the Societe des Ateliers de Chantiers de France. The steamers are to be built at Dunkirk. A fourth steamer of the same size and identical in plan is to be built for the same owners in England, probably on the northeastern coast, and an opportunity will thus be offered of comparing the merits of French and British shipbuilding.

Two reasons are given for the placing of this order abroad. The French firms are apparently able to build more cheaply at the moment than the British firms. British shipbuilding costs are at present very high. This is partly due to the general rise in wages in British shipbuilding yards and to the fact that British shipbuilders have about as many orders as they can undertake.

Another reason given for the placing of the order abroad is the difficulty of securing delivery in Great Britain. In times of shipbuilding activity delays are usual but it is claimed by some owners that the delays are greater at the present time owing to the attitude of the men who by their unions are forbidden to work overtime. At any rate the French firm, though they are helped by government bounties are to be congratulated on securing the order.

Yes said M. Immer, to them, to our Pan-Germans and to your Chauvinists are due all the difficulties. It is they who by their constant disputes and scares prevent France and Germany from entering into friendly relations; and the brunt of these constant bickerings fall on Alsace-Lorraine for which the French Chauvinists proclaim such an ardent affection.

SCHOLAR THROWS NEW LIGHT UPON JOHN KNOX, REFORMER

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Dr. Hay Fleming, LL. D., has just concluded in Glasgow and in Edinburgh an interesting course of lectures upon John Knox.

Dr. Fleming states that the Scottish reformer was born, not as is generally believed in 1505, but in or between 1513 and 1515, more probably the latter year. A misreading of the earliest manuscripts of Spottiswoode's history accounts for this error. The student of progress cannot fail to be interested in John Knox's early struggles—in his timidity and fears—his reluctance to accept office and the magnificent courage with which his message of freedom for the whole world finally burst from him like a cry that had to escape. The thunder of Knox's voice still echoes down the ages, reminding the apathetic of today that it sometimes needs a veritable blast to dislodge and annihilate ignorance and vice.

John Knox's capture by the French, his 19 months experience as a galley slave, his five years work in England, his exile and return to Scotland were dealt with successively by the lecturer.

His Part in Documents

Knox was one of the six Johns who drew up the Confession of Faith of 1560 and the First Book of Discipline. The latter has been characterized as the most valuable document in Scottish history. The chief points in this book are: The care of the poor; the increase of schools; the need of ecclesiastical discipline; the necessity of "placing" only those ministers who were competent and earnest. All were to receive an education and the poor were to be taught free of expense. Three and a half centuries have passed and our educational systems of today

hardly reach the ideal contained in the Book of Discipline.

As early as 1525 an act of Parliament prohibited ships from bringing any of Luther's books into Scotland. Yet by means of merchants trading between England and the Scottish ports, Tyndale's translation of the Bible was smuggled into and circulated throughout the country. One copy of the Bible or of the New Testament supplied several families. These books were passed over in secret—at meetings held in the dead of night, and the precious volumes were secretly distributed. In this way a knowledge of the Bible was diffused at date when it was of especial value to Scotland. In the year 1542 Parliament passed an act declaring it unlawful for any subject to read the Scripture in the vulgar tongue.

Excelling Points Seen

Dr. Hay Fleming said that the reformation in Scotland differed from that of other countries in several respects and surpassed them all in its thoroughness. It had the unique advantage of having its great leader as its historian. The earliest known manuscript of Knox's "History of the Reformation" is now in Edinburgh University library and several of the marginal notes are believed to be in the reformer's own hand. Despite its errors the work is thoroughly reliable in the main and is of the highest value as a contemporary presentation of the greatest epoch in the history of Scotland.

John Knox's language was plain and picturesque and his eloquence was that of overwhelming conviction. He was no fanatic, but when he saw the right he never gave way.

CARDWELL SCHEME OF ENGLISH ARMY REFORM DETAILED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Ralph Henry Knox, who was permanent under secretary for war up to 12 years ago, recently gave a representative of the Morning Post some details of the inner history of the army reforms associated with the name of Mr. Cardwell, afterwards Viscount Cardwell.

Mr. Cardwell, he said, became secretary of state for war in December, 1869, at which date a strong feeling existed in favor of a shorter term of service for the army in view of the big things the continental armies had done with short service men. In England the term was at one time 21 years. It was reduced to 10 years and then in 1866 it was raised again to 12 years. Twelve years was a better term than 21 years but, even under the 12 years system, recruiting was difficult.

Mr. Cardwell shared the prevailing view that a shorter term of service was desirable and sought Sir Ralph's advice as to how this was to be done. The latter therefore went down to Mr. Cardwell's country seat and spent a week or more there explaining to him the details of the army estimates, the organization, and so forth and showed him how the reforms could be effected. About three months later Mr. Cardwell made his important speech in the House of Commons explanatory of the scheme which Sir Ralph Knox had drafted.

At this time important reductions were being made in the British forces overseas. Mr. Cardwell, as colonial secretary, had already taken preliminary steps to withdraw a certain number of troops from abroad. At the same time, as India was quiet, the government of India determined to reduce the strength of its army, and proposed, therefore, to send home several regiments of infantry and cavalry. The difficulty was that if the regiments were sent home the charge for them would come on the imperial exchequer and would mean a large addition to the estimates, which the government was not prepared to sanction.

Sir Ralph Knox's plan for working on a short term basis was to form the army into regiments consisting of two battalions, the one at home supporting the one abroad. By this plan it was possible not only to save the Indian Regiments from disbandment but to reduce the number of companies both at home and abroad. This did not mean a reduction in the number of men. It was the reduction of the cadre of companies that brought about the saving of expenditure which the Indian government wanted to effect. Besides this the scheme resulted in the formation of a valuable reserve.

AIRSHIP FLIES AS TARGET

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Practise in the use of guns for firing on aircraft has lately been carried out at Kummersdorf. The Zeppelin airship Hansa flew as a mark at an average height of 1800 meters. Bombs were also thrown from the airship at marks on the ground.

M. Clemenceau, the president of the committee, expressed his thanks to the government for their conciliatory spirit, and said that the committee agreed unanimously with the opinion that the majority system did not necessarily exclude the representation of minorities. An examination of the numerous electoral systems and amendments to the reform bill will be carried out by the government and the result of the examination communicated to the committee.

LIVERPOOL HOLDS FIRST SECONDARY SCHOOLS SPORTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—A scheme which was devised by a number of Liverpool secondary schoolmasters to hold an annual "sports" meeting of the secondary schools of Liverpool and district was recently carried out. A silver shield was presented to the winning school and a silver cup to the individual who won the greatest number of points, three being given to the winner, two to the second and one to the third in each race. A medal was also awarded to the winner of each race.

The first meeting took place recently when the following nine schools sent representatives: Liverpool collegiate school, Liverpool Institute, Catholic Institute, St. Francis Xavier school, Bootle secondary school, Oulton secondary school, Cowley school (St. Helens), Birkenhead Institute and Liscard high school. The boys chosen to take part were the finest athletes in their school, and consequently the spectators witnessed some good running.

Although the uniform standard was high, victory hung in the balance between the boys of the collegiate school and Liverpool Institute, the silver cup finally passing into the possession of W. Chilton, a member of the former school, and so forth and showed him how the reforms could be effected. About three months later Mr. Cardwell made his important speech in the House of Commons explanatory of the scheme which Sir Ralph Knox had drafted.

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To Pacific Northwest

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Side trips may be arranged to Yellowstone National Park and Crater Lake National Park. See the Rose Festival at Portland in June. Write for booklet giving full and complete information.

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News Among the Woman's Clubs

LADIES of the Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester journeyed to South Weymouth on Thursday for their annual social. Carriages met them at the station and conveyed them to the home of Mrs. Helen S. Morse. Lunch was served and was followed by a short business meeting at which the program for the coming year was considered. An outing to Marblehead is to be held June 12.

At the final meeting of the season of Faneuil Hall chapter, D. A. R., of Wakefield, Reading, Melrose and Stoneham, held in Hotel Bellevue, Boston, on Monday an appropriation was voted for a memorial to Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, which will be placed in the historical room of Melrose public library. There will be a suitable inscription on the frieze. The chapter held its annual business meeting and election of officers. Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley of Wakefield was elected regent, succeeding Mrs. Emily Brooks Brown of Melrose. The other officers chosen were: Vice-regent, Mrs. Mary Winship of Reading; corresponding secretary, Miss Fannie Burr of Melrose; treasurer, Mrs. Grace L. Twombly of Reading; historian, Mrs. Ellen Brown of Melrose; registrar, Mrs. Emily Brooks Brown of Melrose; directors, Mrs. Ida F. Miller of Wakefield, Mrs. Sarah Hewes of Melrose; Mrs. Annie Readeck of Winchester and Mrs. Henry H. Ellms of Melrose. The retiring regent, Mrs. Emily Brown of Melrose, was presented with a D. A. R. pin having three ancestral bars.

Upland Woman's Club of North Reading held its annual business meeting and closing reception of the season on Thursday afternoon. The new officers elected are: President, Mrs. Leslie A. Nichols; vice-presidents, Mrs. Franklin W. Perry, Mrs. H. Leslie Upton; recording secretary, Mrs. Owen E. Power; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Arthur G. Eaton; treasurer, Mrs. Edward A. Carpenter; auditor, Miss Nellie J. Clarks; directors, Mrs. Alfred L. Danforth, one year, and Mrs. Wallace L. Upton, two years.

The Book Club of Wakefield closed the season on Monday afternoon with a luncheon, social and reception at the home of Mrs. Charles H. Leary, West Chestnut street. Every member was present. At the close of the meeting the club made a gift to Mrs. Bartlett Walton of a book on London, Mr. and Mrs. Walton being on the eve of their departure for a trip to England. Mrs. Ralph H. Cotton was elected president for next year. Meetings will be resumed in November.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club held its annual meeting Wednesday afternoon in Corinthian hall with the retiring president, Miss Agnes L. Dodge, presiding. At the meeting an exhibition of the work done by the Melrose Highlands Boys Club was given. A tabouret was presented to Miss Dodge after the exhibit, while the club members presented her a fern and stand. Officers elected are: President, Mrs. Edna F. Huxford; vice-presidents, Mrs. Adelaide W. Boynton and Mrs. Elizabeth R. French; recording secretary, Miss Minnie Messenger; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Grace P. Derby; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah J. Kelton; auditor, Miss Anna S. Basford; directors, Mrs. Florence H. Cochran and Mrs. Kathryn McCrae. Department chairmen elected are: Art and literature, Mrs. Ethel G. Collins; history and travel, Mrs. Grace M. Toothaker; education and domestic science, Mrs. Jean A. Page and current events, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Remick.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester held the last of its regular meetings Monday afternoon in the town hall when Miss Hazel Dell Chandler gave readings. A musical program was rendered with Miss Frances D. Mont of Melrose as cornet soloist, an orchestra furnishing selections and incidental numbers.

Maplewood New Century Club of Malden held its annual meeting in Pythian hall, Malden, Monday afternoon. The entertainment was furnished by the choral society of the club in charge of the council, Mrs. Percy C. Moore, president. Mrs. H. H. Hammond and Mrs. Frank E. Poland were elected delegates to the state federation meeting. The new officers are: President, Mrs. H. H. Hammond; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. H. Milliken, Mrs. George H. Johnson and Mrs. G. W. West; clerk, Mrs. H. R. Brunton and treasurer, Mrs. E. J. McDuffie. These officers will name the new committees.

Melrose Woman's Club, assisted by the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club, held its annual May festival Monday in memorial hall, Melrose. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the vacation gardens conducted by the club. These gardens will be started next week on six acres of ground granted to the club by the Melrose park department, adjoining the Lynn-Fells parkway north of Ell pond. The May party was in charge of a committee of ladies of the two clubs, Mrs. Julian C. Woodward, chairman; Mrs. William Hartshorne, Mrs. Fred M. Goss, Mrs. Mary Sargent, Mrs. Frank H. Brown and Miss M. Gertrude Knights. Two hundred school children from the primary, grammar and high schools, took part in the entertainment.

Sarah Bradlee Fulton chapter, D. A. R., of Medford met Thursday afternoon in the Royal house, Medford, when adjournment was taken until September. Curator Fenton of the house entertained the members, with legends and stories of romance of the various articles of historic interest when a dinner was being prepared in the large fireplaces and ovens. After dinner officers were elected as follows: Vice-regent, Mrs. George R.

Blinn; secretary, Mrs. O. S. Fowler; treasurer, Miss Caroline P. Holden; registrar, Mrs. Elmer E. Shattuck, and his torian, Miss Edith Melvin.

Campion Club of Malden held its annual meeting and outing Monday at the summer residence of Mrs. Allan H. Wilde at Georgetown with Mrs. Wylie C. Burns as joint hostesses. The trip was made by special car attached to a Boston & Maine train and they were met at the Georgetown depot by carriages and automobiles for a ride through the country to Mrs. Wilde's residence. Officers elected are: President, Mrs. Forest E. Benjamin; vice-president, Mrs. Wylie C. Burns; secretary, Mrs. A. W. Horr, and treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Lord. Adjournment was taken until the second week in September.

Hillside Mothers Club of Medford met Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Munroe, 59 George street. The business session was followed by a luncheon. Adjournment was taken to the Lorin L. Dame school hall, where Miss Katherine Lente Stevenson gave an address on "Our Boys."

Good Cheer Club of Medford will hold its last meeting of the season next Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. Frank W. Tapley, 10 Brooks street, when officers are to be elected. Mrs. Mabel Carter was hostess at the meeting Tuesday at her residence, 24 Brooks street.

Plymouth Reading Club of Malden closed its season Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. E. Porter of Reading, formerly of Malden, when the works of all the authors discussed during the season were reviewed and papers were read by a score of members. The club then adjourned until September, when the opening meeting will be an outing and a committee with Mrs. Porter as chairman, was named to make arrangements.

Thought and Work Club of Malden and Melrose met Wednesday afternoon in the Swains Pond chapel, Malden. The speakers were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ellinwood of Boston. A musical program consisting of vocal selections by Mrs. Georgine Bochoff, Mrs. A. L. Kane and Mrs. Orrila Green was given.

"Sydney Lanier" was the subject of the Follen Study Club of East Lexington, when a literary meeting was held in the Second Parish Unitarian church in East Lexington, Wednesday evening. Mrs. Harold Lionel Pickett was in charge of the program. A sketch of Lanier's career was given by Mrs. Mildred Long. Several of his poems were read by Mrs. Pickett. The next meeting of the club will be held Wednesday evening, and the subject for study will be "Walt Whitman." Miss Beatrice Stoney and Miss Pearl Wright will furnish the program.

The last regular meeting of the Arlington Heights Study Club was held Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Barbara T. Ring, 178 Oakland avenue, Arlington Heights. The afternoon was in charge of Mrs. True Worthy White, a vice-president of the club. The subject was "The Conservation of the Child." Mrs. White read a paper on that subject with one by Mrs. Ring.

"Why suffrage is not wise and expedient for the women of the United States" was the subject of the address given by Mrs. A. J. George of Brookline at the meeting of the Lexington branch of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. William Robert Munroe on Warren street, Lexington.

A public meeting is to be held in the Concord town hall Tuesday evening, under the direction of the Concord branch of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women, when the question of "Suffrage" will be discussed. Prof. Ernest Bernbaum, instructor of English in Harvard and Radcliffe colleges, will talk on "Anti-Suffrage," while the same subject will be given by Mrs. A. J. George of Brookline.

The annual business meeting of the Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, took place Thursday at the home of Mrs. William B. Rand, 18 Morrell street, Dorchester. Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby was again elected regent. The other officers, as nominated at the April meeting, were chosen as follows: Vice-regent, Mrs. Bordman Hall; treasurer, Miss Susan Muzzey; secretary, Miss Sarah Holmes; historian, Mrs. Wing; registrar, Mrs. Irving Locke; directors, Mrs. Frances Blake, Mrs. Charles W. McConnell and Mrs. Phipps. Mrs. Ralph E. Lane read a paper written by her husband, which he recently read before the Lexington Historical Society, entitled "Captain Prescott's Ride from Lexington to Concord and Acton, and Its Results." The meeting was provided over by the regent. The hostess of the afternoon was Mrs. Rand, who served a collation at the close of the meeting.

The nineteenth annual business meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held Saturday in the chapter house at Concord, with the regent, Mrs. George Minot Baker, in the chair. Mrs. Baker and Mrs. George R. Blinn, vice-regent, delegates to the continental congress in Washington, gave reports of the congress. Mrs. Baker was reelected regent, and the other officers were chosen again as follows: Vice-regent, Mrs. George R.

Blinn; secretary, Mrs. O. S. Fowler; treasurer, Miss Caroline P. Holden; registrar, Mrs. Elmer E. Shattuck, and his torian, Miss Edith Melvin.

Ladies of the Maynard Woman's Club brought their ninth club year to a close Tuesday afternoon, when they held their annual business meeting and election of officers in Masonic hall, Maynard. Mrs. Mary D. G. Morse was elected president. The other officers were reelected.

Ladies of the Littleton Woman's Club held their fifteenth annual meeting and election of officers Monday afternoon in the Unitarian church at Littleton. Miss Emma E. Tenney was elected president. The other officers were chosen as follows: Vice-president, Mrs. Mary L. Packard; recording secretary, Mrs. Clara P. Hutchinson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Helen A. Whitcomb, and treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Dodge. The literary program following the business meeting included readings by Mrs. Alta H. Hollis, and a musical program by Mrs. Charlotte Tenney and Miss Emma E. Tenney, pianists. On June 17 the club women will hold a field day and the following committee has been placed in charge: Mrs. Caulkins, Mrs. Sarah J. Conant and Mrs. Dorothy Hardy.

The Nineteen Hundred Five Literary Club of Wakefield held its annual business meeting on Thursday evening, going to Somerville, where the members were the guests of Mrs. Caroline Christie Woodman, formerly of Wakefield. Miss Bessie E. David was elected president; Miss Florence G. Daland, vice-president; Miss Ethel Goodwin, secretary; Miss Margaret Stewart, treasurer; Miss Ethel G. Redfearn, chairman of music committee; Miss Lillian Smith, chairman of literature; Miss Amy L. Butterfield, chairman of art and science; Miss Esther A. Johnson, chairman of current events, and Miss Alice L. Wiley, chairman of social committee. After the business session, the art and science department

A number of Lynn club women have been invited as guests of the hostess to the "Grafonola" "Grand" recital at 3 o'clock, when a carefully selected program will be given, under the direction of James F. Kerr, formerly of the Boston opera company. Following the recital will be a reception to the retiring and incoming presidents, Mrs. Ida May Pierce and Mrs. Myra B. Lord. The chairman of the hospitality committee, Mrs. Alice Turner Nye, will have charge of the breakfast and reception, with a full corps of assistants.

WESTON COMPLETES ITS PLANS FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF INCORPORATION TO BE OBSERVED WITH RELIGIOUS SERVICES, PAGEANT, PARADE, PUBLIC SPEAKING, BAND CONCERTS, FIREWORKS, ETC.

A union service on Sunday, athletic sports and an historical pageant Monday, a parade and public meeting with addresses and chorus singing Tuesday, to conclude with band concert and fireworks in the evening, are planned for June 15-17 to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Weston, Mass.

This program is an interesting contrast to the anniversary celebration in 1813 when the only event to mark it was the preaching of a special sermon by the Rev. Samuel Kendall, for 30 years pastor of what was then the Weston Congregational church.

The sermon this year is to be preached by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence of Boston, and the service probably will be held in the Weston Baptist church. All denominations will unite in attending. The principal speaker Monday afternoon will be S. C. Bennett, whose address will be historical in theme. The pageant is the event calling for the most preparation. It has been written, and is being directed by Joseph Lindon Smith of Boston, and calls for about 300 actors. It will be held on the Robert Winsor estate on a site naturally adapted for pageant purposes. The audience will sit on the slope of a hillside, and the actors will appear on a level depression at the bottom where an immediate background of oak trees, a lake to the left and distant woods and hills to the right form an ideal setting.

The prologue opens with the appearance of June followed by a group of laughing children who advance to deck with garlands the throne on the center of the stage, and who strew rose petals on their way. Weston appears followed by maidens representing the neighboring towns, takes her place upon the throne and is crowned by June. Ceres also appears in the call to arms. The first scene portrays a spy episode which is part of Weston's history, and the second scene shows the people arriving on horseback, on foot and in ox carts for a barn raising. The minister also appears in a chaise and all proceed merrily until Samuel Savage arrives with bad news. The atmosphere becomes

serious, then tumultuous, and the act ends with the quick departure of the men for Concord while the women are left weeping.

The third act portrays Washington's visit. Preparations are made by the villagers for the event. Gypsies appear and decide to stay for the excitement. Village women arrive in their best gowns, and then a coach with ladies from Boston rolls up, and the occupants, who are elaborately gowned, decide that they, too, will wait to see the general. A messenger brings news of Washington's approach, and attended by six outriders the great Virginian rides up in his coach, and is warmly received. According to tradition, he kisses the youngest maiden, dances with the prettiest, and talks with the matrons. Then the Boston ladies dance the minuet. Washington bids the villagers farewell and starts on toward Watertown.

An epilogue brings upon the stage again the prologue characters and 10 young men who accompany Ceres and carry a huge horn of plenty filled with fruit which they pour out at Weston's feet. The roses are unwound from Father Time's scythe, the hourglass is set upright, Weston is carried off by the young men. Future leads the way, and the other actors follow in appropriate order.

The Weston celebration has been planned by a general committee consisting of A. L. Cutting, chairman; Arthur L. Coburn, Edward B. Field, David W. Lane and Andrew Fiske, secretary. The chairmen of the specific committees are as follows: Reception, Horace S. Sears; music, C. C. Kenney; transportation, Arthur T. Johnson; sports, B. Loring Young; school exhibit, Charles M. Eaton; historical, Stephen S. Fitzgerald; information, William O. Kenney; decoration, Charles A. Freeman; pageant, C. O. Richardson; parade, Harry L. Bailey;

printing and publicity, Lyman W. Gale; collation, Robert Winsor; bell ringing, Ralph F. Jones; Sunday services, the Rev. Charles F. Russell; public comfort, Dr. Sanford Orr.

Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET TEMPLE PLACE

TREMONT STREET

"TURNING HOUSES INTO HOMES"

That is the motive of all furnishing. Whether it be an imposing town residence or an unobtrusive country bungalow, hidden behind a hedge, you vaguely or definitely, wish to secure the most pleasing effects in the "Furnishings"—the maximum of attractive comfort at a given price.

THE STUDY OF THE HOUSEHOLD ARTS is full of interest. Formerly each class had a set or traditional form of home decoration governed by domestic economy and social needs.

Later, under the influence of such men as Ruskin, William Morris and Walter Crane, Art Workers' Guilds, Arts and Crafts Societies, Associations of Home Arts and Industries sprang into existence and coined new standards and ideals of beauty and utility.

Today there is no excuse for anybody to furnish a home

AT RANDOM, IN HASTE, IN BAD TASTE, OR AT AN EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE OF MONEY

As modern merchants, we are organized to do the work for you properly and economically. When it comes to the ART of Interior Decorations, the few may hold a scorn for retailers, like ourselves, but that is because they have not tested our artistic merit.

We are keenly conscious of our responsibilities. Therefore, the service we offer the public is not stereotyped, mediocre or one-sided. The facilities are at our command to satisfy all your wants. For the rest—come and consult us.

SCOTCH MADRAS—White or cream; a recent importation of new designs. **19c to 85c**

LEVER LACES—White or ivory; for window and door draperies. **75c to \$1.50**

SWISS TAMBOUR MUSLIN—Many widths and designs to choose from. **25c to 85c**

PRINTED VOILES—Exquisite tints and patterns for chamber draperies. **.40c to .60c**

AMERICAN ROLLER PRINT CRETONNES—New design and colorings. **19c to 50c**

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRETONNES—A wonderful display of them. **.35c to \$5.00**

"SUNFAST" FABRICS—Ideal for all summer drapery needs. **.50c to \$2.00**

BLOCK PRINTED LINEN—Many of the choicest designs exclusive. **.90c to \$6.50**

ENGLISH GLAZED CHINTZES—You've never seen prettier or daintier effects

.50c to \$1.50

SCRIM CURTAINS—Hand drawn work or hemstitched lace trimmed. **\$.25 to \$15.00**

Two Thousand Yards, 50c to 85c

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRETONNE

29c Patterns and Colorings especially appropriate

for Slip Covers, Furniture Coverings and all kinds of Draperies. Just think of fine English and French Cretonne at **29c**.

Two Hundred and Fifty Pair

SCRIM CURTAINS \$1.59 \$3.95

Values \$2.00 to \$5.00

Large assortment of designs to select from.



FRENCH WILLOW CHAIR
An extra heavy French Willow Chair with broad arm, large size, in brown, natural or green stains, choice of 5 patterns of cretonnes for cushions. Regular \$12.50. Sale price **\$8.65**

PRACTICAL UTILITY BOXES

These Boxes constructed strongly—solidly and covered with serviceable matting—bound with heavy bamboo—equipped with tray. Value \$6.50; choice at **\$3.25**

SPECIALS IN BEDS AND BEDDING

WHITE ENAMEL BEDS—Large number of styles in specially selected qualities. Every detail of construction and finish guaranteed. **\$4.50 to \$18.50**

BRASS BEDS—Velvet finish, our own exclusive design. Value \$32.50. Special at **\$18.95**

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY Hair-top Upholstered Box Springs—All sizes, choice of ticking. Value \$22.50. Special at **\$15.75**

PURE SOUTH AMERICAN HAIR MATTRESSES—Choice of several styles of ticking, made in one or two parts. Value \$30.00. Special at **\$21.45**

PILLOWS—Covered with our "Gold Medal" Ticking, filled with pure feathers plucked from live geese. Size 22x28 inches, guaranteed odorless. Value \$5.50 pair. Special **\$4.45**

Filipinos Taught Lace Work and Embroidery

School of Household Industries
Now Figures as an Important
Institution for Building Up
These Islands in the Far East

EVERYTHING IN OPEN

ALTHOUGH in operation less than a year now, the school of household industries established in the Philippines by order of the Legislature of the islands already is proving one of the most important educational measures for the building up of the American possessions in the far east.

At this school lace making and embroidery are taught by a corps of native and American experts who combine in bringing out the unique in design and construction and the advanced ideas obtaining in the western countries. The first class at the school of household industries is composed of 154 bright Filipino young women. The course lasts six months, and there is great competition to be enrolled, although specifications and requirements are such that only those having the best standing in the respective communities are selected.

There is something intensely interesting in watching a group of these young women at work. Almost everything is done in the open. If the class in embroidery meets on the verandas of the school, there is the balmy atmosphere and luxuriant vegetation all around to lend inspiration to the work. This constant dwelling out of doors is no doubt what gives to Philippine artistic handcraft the nature designs in flowers and plants and trees that are much in evidence in the finished work.

Demand for Philippine laces has increased so rapidly that it is apparent that the islanders will find a considerable revenue from this industry. The picturesque costumes of the young women workers are interesting features of the open air shop. Keenly interested in their task and realizing that each moment is of value so that the most may be had from the six months privilege extended by the insular government, the Filipinos in ever increasing numbers come to the school, which however, is limited in its accommodations.

What is termed the "gumamela" design is considered one of the popular ideas that the Filipino women embody in their embroidery work. Attention given to details is really wonderful, and the strength of the materials used throughout gives the finished product a stability that is responsible for so much embroidered work of the long ago still being treasured as heirlooms and as reminders of what needlework meant to people years ago. The introduction of new and improved methods, however, has been welcomed by the islanders, who were accustomed to employ only such articles for lace-making and embroidery as were obtainable at home. Americans brought with them many new things that combine excellently with the native skill.

The dresses of the young women are exceedingly simple in arrangement, but the most brilliant colors often are selected. Invariably the waists are made from "simay," a light material especially well adapted to the tropics. Fashion does not trouble the Filipino ladies much, and styles that were in vogue many years ago are just as acceptable in 1913. Comfort is one requisite.

That few things the insular government has done thus far will have greater results toward improving the Philippine households than this school of household industries seems quite apparent. The public schools, of course, are the foundation of the educational system throughout the islands. But going further than this, it is only since the Americans arrived that the women of the archipelago have been looked after so systematically as is now the case. Filipino handcrafts, whether among the young men or the young women, promise added prosperity throughout the island country.

AUTO DEALERS PLAN OUTING FOR BOSTON CHILDREN

Plans are now being worked out for the annual outing for the children of Boston which is given by the Boston Automobile Dealers Association under the supervision of Chester L. Campbell and it is the intention of those having it in charge to make it bigger than ever before.

Last year and the previous seasons the outing was to Sharon, but a change has been arranged for this year and the children will be taken to Nantasket beach.

The day selected is June 11 and it will be necessary for the committee to secure the use of over 500 cars in order to accommodate all the children that want to go.

Manager Campbell issues the request that such persons as are able to loan their cars for that day send in their names to him at 5 Park street or telephone Oxford 3740. Such as are not able to furnish autos are urgently invited to send in money donations that more cars may be hired and some delicacies be purchased for the children.

OPERA DINNER TO BE GIVEN

NEW YORK.—Arrangements have been made for a dinner for the founders of the City Club popular opera movement. Represented on the committee are wage-earners, artists, business men, heads of musical societies and of civic organizations.

STUDENTS AT WORK IN THE SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES



Two students busily engaged at their embroidery frames in the open air under conditions deemed requisite to best results

MAKING DAINTY HANDIWORK



Student of the School of Household Industries and the gumamela design — Filipinos furnish splendid example of stability in matters of dress

STORE NEWS

Walter A. Hawkins, superintendent of the Jordan Marsh Company is touring the western cities. It is expected that he will be gone two weeks.

Alathan T. Danico, who was formerly assistant buyer of men's furnishings for the Gilchrist Company, has resigned to accept the position of buyer of men's hosiery, knit underwear and umbrellas for the Henry Siegel Company.

BLAME IS ASSIGNED

Ambrose O'Hearn, formerly assistant in the receiving room of the Gilchrist Company, has resigned to take another position. John Connelly, who has been taking a vacation, has returned and been promoted from the returned merchandise department to the vacancy caused by Mr. O'Hearn's resignation.

A party was given last night by the girls of the Filene Cooperative Association in their club room. There were about 35 in attendance and a good time was enjoyed with music, games, peanut races and other games.

Among the buyers who have been in New York this week are Mrs. Harriet A. Gurney, Miss M. O. Maynard, Miss Mary Cronin, E. I. Laheyand, J. T. Mulvihill of the Jordan Marsh Company, W. H. Weeks, Miss J. Griffin and A. Dupuis of the William Filene's Sons Company.

The constantly increasing desire of the stores to furnish artistic decorations is exemplified in the illustration which represents the exterior of a shop on one of the busy thoroughfares in Philadelphia. The arrangement of the flowers is unusual and remarkably attractive, and at intervals throughout the spring, summer and fall the flowers are changed but those which are used each time are of one variety. The boxes in which they are kept are of terra cotta, corresponding in color with the face of the building.

STORE STRIVES FOR ARTISTIC FRONT



Flower-decorated shop in Philadelphia



Class in lace-making at Philippine institution where courses of study are of six months' duration

LUXURIES IN VEGETABLES AND FRUIT DROPPING TO MEET MORE MODEST PURSE

Prices are lower this week than they have been this season on green vegetables, radishes three bunches for five cents, lettuce three to five cents a bunch, cucumbers five to eight cents apiece, asparagus is still 15 cents for one bunch, but several markets are selling it two bunches for 25 cents. The Jersey product at 30 cents is a little higher owing to the cessation of southern shipments.

Peas have dropped to 75 cents a peck. Thrifty tomato plants at 25 cents a dozen hint to the observer that though the tomatoes themselves are high and not very good, if he will wait in patience for a few weeks he may have really good fruit from his own garden should he buy these plants. The supply of beets is steady, selling at 10 cents a bunch and beet greens have outgrown the market. Turnips remain at 20 cents a bunch. Cabbages sell for three cents a pound.

Florida string beans are lower at 20 cents a quart.

Demand for sweet potatoes is small there being practically no call for the New Jersey product and even the North Carolina stock is slow in selling. In Irish potatoes there has been an improvement during the week. Bermuda onions are selling at 7 cents a pound, four pounds for a quarter.

Pineapples Drop

In fruits the greatest decrease has been in pineapples from 5 to 20 cents each, and strawberries have reached the 15 and 18 cents a box value with a possible drop of more as several carloads from Norfolk, Va., and Maryland came in this week and others may be expected any day. Oranges have gone up 5 cents a dozen.

Several articles of an unusual nature are shown in many windows and booths, sea moss of excellent quality 10¢ a bag, green catnip for pet puppies 5 cents a bunch, flower bulbs of many kinds at different prices, mint in extra large bunches 10 cents and parsley for 5 cents a bunch.

If one likes to buy fowl alive in the southern fashion as an assurance that the bird is not cold storage, opportunity is afforded in the large markets. Lively little pigs may also be purchased in the same manner. Meats remain about the same as last week.

Receipts in eggs had a slight increase. They are, however, below receipts of the corresponding time last year. Egg, butter and cheese stores are posting the sign "Fresh eastern eggs, 25 cents a dozen," but the average price is 31 cents a dozen in a great number of markets. Box and print butters command the same price as tub butters and buyers are looking for better quality from now on.

FISH Higher

General prices in fish are higher. Eastern salmon is 75 cents a pound, shad 18 to 25 cents a pound, mackerel 50 to 60 cents apiece, trout cod 15 to 18 cents a pound, bluefish at 25 cents a pound is much higher, Cape butterfish 15 cents a pound, and halibut 18 to 30 cents a pound. During the week the fish has not been coming in well owing to the high winds outside. Lobster is in good supply now but the price will go up about the first of June when the law prohibiting the catching of lobster for export goes into effect in Nova Scotia.

All lobster will then be brought from the Maine beds, of which so far this year have been failures. Cod fish used for the best box cod fish is very scarce.

None has come in for two weeks but some may come in today. There has been a fair supply of medium cod. Last shipments from Yarmouth and Halifax were 400 crates lighter than the preceding ones.

GOV. SULZER TO URGE HIS BILL

ALBANY, N. Y.—On Monday Governor Sulzer begins his campaign for his direct primary bill which abolishes party conventions. The Governor leaves here tomorrow afternoon for Buffalo where on Monday noon he makes his first appeal to the Ellicott Club business men. Three meetings are to be addressed in Buffalo. He speaks in Elmira on Tuesday.

So far \$11,000 has been subscribed for the Governor's campaign. Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., who saw the Governor Friday was one of the subscribers.

HARVESTER SUIT COMES MONDAY
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The hearing here of the government's suit against the International Harvester Company, brought under the Sherman law, came to a close Friday, to be resumed in Chicago next Monday. Alexander Legge has been named as general manager of New Jersey and of the International Harvester Corporation to succeed C. S. Funk.

He pointed out the Rhode Island Company, for which the New Haven paid \$24,220,978.90, and for which Mr. Swain found assets of \$2,440,679. In its purchase of trolleys and other subsidiaries Mr. Anderson figured that the New Haven had thrown away \$100,000,000.

He said that both the Legislature and the railroad commission had been remiss in not having made clear and definite in the statutes what Judge Knowlton had decided in regard to the New Haven in 1908.

FRUIT COMPANY INQUIRY PAUSES
NEW YORK—After more than 50 witnesses were examined the federal grand jury before which the government has been seeking an indictment against the United Fruit Company as a monopolistic combination, was excused Friday. Government counsel announced that one or two witnesses might be recalled next week. Meantime conference between federal and fruit concern agents will be held.

SUITS, DRESSES AND WAISTS

FOR WOMEN

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

The following lots will be closed out Monday at decided reductions:

95 SUITS

Comprising Model Suits, Sample Suits, broken lines of sizes from regular stock all grouped in one lot and marked at a price to effect immediate sale. Silk Poplin, Wool Poplin, Serge, Worsted, Woolen and Bedford Cord Suits. Colors include black, navy blue, old blue, tan, gray, checks and mixtures. Novelty tailored and trimmed styles. Regular \$55.00 to \$95.00. Now \$35.00

75 DRESSES

Included are Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Dinner and Reception Gowns. The inevitable accumulation of models left from the early showing. Reproductions and copies of Paris styles. Made by high class dressmakers for our regular stock. This lot will be closed out Monday at decided reductions. Regular prices \$55.00 to \$85.00. Now \$35.00

200 WAISTS

75 Wash Silk Waists—Striped Habutai silk, made with Robespierre collar, long sleeve with turn-back cuff. Blue, heliotrope and black stripe. \$3.00 Special \$3.00

125 White Waists—In this lot are batiste and voile waists made with low collars, frills, short sleeves and trimmed with pastel colors. \$2.00 Special \$2.00

R. H. STEARNS and COMPANY

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. R. H. Allen, twenty-ninth infantry, captain infantry team, national rifle matches, will report this city on official business.

Retirement of Brig.-Gen. F. A. Smith is announced. He will proceed home.

Capt. J. T. H. Waring, medical corps, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark.

Second Lieut. J. C. Marrow, Jr., twenty-third infantry, detailed for aviation and will report to the commanding general, second division, for assignment the first aero squadron, signal corps.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. McDonald, cavalry, unassigned, will proceed to San Francisco.

Maj. Frank W. Coe, coast artillery, from north Atlantic coast artillery district, to San Francisco, sailing May 24 for Honolulu.

Col. William C. Rafferty, coast artillery, from coast defences of the Potomac and Ft. Washington to San Francisco, in time to embark with one hundred and nineteenth and one hundred and forty-third companies, coast artillery, for Honolulu, May 24.

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, cavalry, assigned first cavalry, July 2.

Capt. Frank A. Barton, third cavalry, to Ft. Leavenworth, June 1, vice Maj. Paul A. Wolf, fourth infantry, to Ft. Niagara, report to captain army infantry team, national matches, 1913.

Capt. George L. Hicks, Jr., coast artillery, from present duties to San Francisco, sailing May 24 for Honolulu, and on arrival will report to Col. William C. Rafferty, coast artillery, for staff duty.

Capt. Frederick W. Phisterer, from eighty-fourth to one hundred and nineteen company, coast artillery.

Capt. Joseph Matson, from one hundred and forty-third to eighty-fourth company, coast artillery, on relief from Walter Reed general hospital.

Capt. Henry J. Hatch from fifty-third to one hundred and forty-third company, coast artillery.

First Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, tenth cavalry, detailed in signal corps, June 25, to New York city as assistant chief signal officer, eastern department, in connection with cable operations.

First Lieut. John M. Wright, corps of engineers, from present duty, July 1, to engineer school, Ft. Washington barracks, Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, sixth

field artillery, designated as chaplain national and international matches, 1913.

Col. Frederick von Schrader, quartermaster corps, three months leave of absence.

Capt. Matthew C. Smith, fourteenth cavalry, one month leave of absence on relief from army service schools, Ft. Leavenworth.

First Lieut. Dean Hall, coast artillery, one month leave of absence from June 1.

First Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, signal corps, two months leave of absence on relief from signal corps.

Navy Orders

Commander L. M. Nulton, detached naval academy, June 10, 1913; to naval war college.

Lieut. Commander R. I. Curtin, detached naval academy, June 9, 1913; to the Pittsburgh as first lieutenant.

Commander H. H. Christy, detached naval academy, June 7, 1913; to the Delaware as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander Harris Laning, detached naval academy, June 16, 1913; to duty connection the Cassin and in command when commissioned.

Commander H. P. Price, detached the Delaware; to naval war college.

Lieut. E. R. Shipp, detached naval academy, June 9, 1913; to command the Paul Jones.

Lieut. R. B. Coffey, detached navy yard, Philadelphia, May 31, 1913; to naval war college.

Paymaster's Clerk W. J. T. Farquhar, appointed, to naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Md.

Marine Corps Orders

Maj. W. C. Neville, orders March 27 modified; to marine barracks, Charles-ton.

Maj. N. H. Hall, orders May 1 revoked; to navy yard, New York.

Maj. M. J. Shaw, detached army war college; to marine barracks, navy yard, Washington.

Maj. T. C. Treadwell, detached army war college; to naval war college.

STUDENTS TO GIVE PAGEANT

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Review of the Week's American Events

PEACE, as a theme for great speeches, and peace as a cause calling for strong action, has been America's supreme topic for the week and longer. The month of May, 1913, has such distinction as quite possibly to become historic, through the sequence of commanding peace events.

The biennial peace congress at St. Louis was barely through its deliberation when there landed the British members of the committee on the peace centenary of 1915 and there follows now the annual conference at Lake Mohonk, with its new exposition of the theory of peace between nations and its application to the world's present problems.

Sounding of the peace note is not untimely, aside from its great service, when there are problems of American relations with her world neighbors that at another stage of progress would have been ample in possibility of clashing. The strain of good feeling with Japan, the difference with England over a matter of canal toll and the stand-off in Mexico are serving as illustration of the supremacy of peace, for none of them is to be the basis of war, as surely as all of them would once have been its cause.

The great peace events are the preface to the events of 1915, the year when world abandonment of war is to be marked by another Hague conference, and by the observance of the hundredth year of peace between English speaking peoples. It is a worthy introduction.

Disarmament Reappears at Every Feast of Peace

As though the cause of peace might be too peacefully pursued the issue of disarmament reappears in every gathering. It finds its great prominence this year in the Mohonk gathering, where it was invited by the choice of Dr. Lyman Abbott to preside. Dr. Abbott is of the peace men who find the logic of world pacification to lead to world armament.

Removed from the vice-presidency of the American Peace Society at its St. Louis convention because of the conflict in the ideas of war cessation and warships he found the rostrum at Mohonk the place for the reconciliation of the two seemingly conflicting faiths.

The speech of Dr. Abbott was the fervid statement of the great and constantly greater naval outfit as the protector of international peace. The direct issue is avoided in the discussions of the peace gatherings and is not permitted to be a test of the fealty of any person to the main cause, but if conclusions may be drawn from the preponderance of the addresses in which it is discussed disarmament is distinctly gaining ground as one of the planks in the unwritten peace platform. The advocate of the general cause who finds himself compelled to deal with it and is not prepared to follow the demand for the ending of naval construction resorts to the conclusion that the peace of nations is deeper than an issue over the number of warships.

Congressman Bartholdt is the great pacifier between the two wings of the peace advocates, and his speech in Congress in which he establishes the separation of the two problems is deservedly regarded as a classic. The unity of the leaders in the promotion of world peace is preserved by the general avoidance of the issue, which Dr. Abbott grapples with in a strong exposition of the belief that warships are essentials of war's extinction.

National administrations have come to be strongholds of the peace idea. President Roosevelt was an unceasing problem to the peace leaders with his natural belligerency and his enthusiasm for warlike display and with his great services to peace winning him the Nobel prize. President Taft was the constant advocate of peace and the less ardent supporter of armaments. President Wilson is the product of a party that is committed to naval retrenchment, and with him has come a secretary of state whose advocacy of peace is unequalled. Mr. Bryan and Canada have been rhetorical additions to the oratory of the cause, and his construction of the ships of friendship looks to a suspension of the other sort of naval building, so far as his influence extends.

International Questions That Vex but do not Embroil

In the light of the peace discussions now foremost in the public mind the international problems that offer even the most remote possibility of difference are assembled, and the likelihood that none of them will cause any worse disturbance than the exchange of diplomatic messages, or will even be an issue beyond arbitration, is occasion for expressions of satisfaction. The Japanese annoyance over the action of the California Legislature is not showing any slant towards war. The week has witnessed the final protest of the President to Governor Johnson, almost amounting to a demand that he veto the bill, and his rejoinder that the people of California both need and demand this form of protection from the Japanese invasion of the farms, and his courteous insistence that the act as passed does not infringe the treaty provisions, which it expressly undertakes to defend. The California view is not shared by Japan, and the protest of the government has been formally made. President Wilson is now called upon to defend in behalf of the nation the action that he criticized and undertook to prevent in California.

The discussion goes to the length of measuring the Japanese readiness for war and here finds that the nation is neither naval nor financially equipped for an encounter with the United States. But the larger assurance of peace is in the growing clearness of the absence of

any disposition to make this issue the basis of conflict.

Upon the tolls difference with Great Britain the administration has yet to decide itself. Congress is occupied with tariff reconstruction, and no indication is yet given that it will be called upon to consider a retreat from the position taken by the last Congress in favor of the American coastwise shipping. The issue, if not removed by congressional action doing away with what is considered a special exemption from tolls in a canal all nations were to use on equal terms, will be considered fit one for the exercise of arbitration, where it will be a question whether the treaty with England as to the canal forbids the care of the home shipping by a special provision. Here again the notion is not indulged by any but real seekers for war that there can be a conflict beyond the possibility of peaceful settlement.

Mexico in the incident of refusing to recognize the American minister supplies what once would have been a cause for some showing of resentment beyond what paper and ink can express. President Huerta in refusing to deal longer with Ambassador Wilson in a diplomatic way takes the ground that the failure of the United States to recognize his government renders it not entitled to recognition of its minister. The Mexican President is moving quite inside Mexican opinion, if the newspaper *El País* can be taken as interpreting it. That journal editorially demands that in view of the non-recognition of the Huerta government by Washington the relations between the neighbors should entirely cease, and that not only should Ambassador Wilson be recalled but that all the consuls should remove.

The fact that certain promises of President Huerta in the early and, it may be said, the brighter days of his administration, made to the United States, including the settlement of the disputes over water rights on the Colorado river, have not been kept, may be added reason for the wish not to be annoyed by the presence of a diplomatic representative. Cause for war could easily have been found in any number of incidents of the Mexican unsettlement, but here again there is no thought that the reign of peace will be disturbed.

Mexican Government Facing Difficulties

So far as may be learned, the path of President Huerta is not being freed from its thorns: The revolution under General

Carranza's command so far from subsiding appears to be gaining ground. It has the advantage of being apparently well financed and it lacks nothing in the grandeur of its proclamations. A recent one is calculated to carry terror to the members of the Huerta government if ever the insurgents reach the capital. On the other hand the government that is undertaking to maintain its hold is financially weak, and reported desperate efforts to get loans have not been prospered. The Mexican army is represented as on the point of defection owing to the failure of the government to pay its wages. The passing of the army payday without pay is reported to be a common occurrence, and the test of loyalty to the President of the republic is said to be too severe to be long endured.

It is not apparent how the Huerta government can hope to establish itself in the respect of other governments, secure the funds necessary to continuance of defense against well provisioned revolutionists or protect itself against the advance of its enemy. And beyond the uncertainties of the present situation there are all the usual ones as to the future of a troubled land. The prestige of the Diaz support apparently is of little worth in the present Mexico.

Wage Reductions are Declared Public's Affair

Beginning with a declaration by Representative Underwood that the threat to reduce wages in an industrial establishment if the removal of protective tariff duties should come about would be met by the government by an inquiry into the way the industry was conducting its business, the Democratic development of a new use of the power of government has contributed a leading issue in the editorial columns of the country. The newspapers that are regarded as the spokesmen for the industrial and financial interests were sufficiently exercised over this declaration of the House leader of the ruling party, but their concern was much increased when Secretary Reynolds, in a speech to the American Lithographers' Association, went further into the plan and declared that the government had all the machinery ready for this inquiry. The new device is given further support in a speech by Senator Williams of Mississippi, in the Senate, in which he asserts that it is the government's duty to restrain the manufacturers from turning upon their employees in this fashion.

On the other hand there come to the

support of the new undertaking some of the serious newspapers, who hold that the government is but slightly extending its inquiry when it undertakes to find out if the threatened reduction or actual reduction in wages is warranted as a result of the expected changes in the tariff. President Wilson is turned to by the critics of the project and his past words are quoted to uphold the confidence that he will restrain his cabinet minister and the leaders in both branches of Congress from carrying out or advocating inquiry into private business.

While the President has not at this writing declared himself, the sources of the threat, as the opposition labels it, are of such standing that it is believed the President is of the same mind. Mr. Wilson may have adopted the familiar device of Presidents in allowing the project to be announced by others and the fire of the opposition drawn before he commits himself openly to it.

Secretary Reynolds makes it clear that the purpose of any inquiry into the methods of an industry to discover whether it is warranted in reducing wages is not with a destructive purpose. He is already a familiar advocate of economy and efficiency, and in telling the association to whom he spoke that there is public reason for knowing if there are other means of preserving their profits than reduction of wages he is at least consistent with his own expressions of the past. The relations of employer and employee have passed quite beyond being the private affair they have long been held to be, and when the public is admitted to a concern in them the door is opened to its full extent.

Illinois Suffrage Victory is Significant

The Mississippi river seems likely to lose its distinction as a suffrage boundary through the passage of a general woman suffrage bill by the Illinois Legislature. The Senate has passed the measure which gives votes to women for all offices not specifically established by the constitution, which means nearly all offices in the state, and the lower House is represented as strongly favorable to it. Should it pass, the state will be the first east of the big river to grant the right. The map of woman's full partnership in domain has come to include a great area in the region beyond the Mississippi, and the crossing of the East will be hailed as a distinct gain. Few Legislatures remain in session,

and the extension of the suffrage is either impossible or unlikely this year except in Illinois. Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut lawmakers are still at their task, but in these states the matter has been settled for the session. New York's Legislature will meet in special session in June, but will be limited to the business of passing upon the primaries, after Governor Sulzer has aroused the state to the support of his measure of exterminating the party conventions.

Socialism to Be Put to Test in Oklahoma

Purchasing a town site and making it the ground for applied Socialism the members of the party in Oklahoma will command attention in an experiment that is expected to be enlightening to the world. The Socialist organization in the state is strong, it has a system of newspapers covering 57 of the 77 counties and having doubled its vote in the last election over that of the one before, it claims to have 50,000 voting members. The new town, Milton, is to be built up by private ownership of homes, but community sharing in all industries, farming and coal mining at the outset and cotton manufacturing later if the first ventures succeed. It is the confident claim that it will show the feasibility of common ownership and that from this beginning the Socialist scheme will be extended to the state.

There is reminder in the plans for the Oklahoma town of the experiments in communal living that have been intermittent in America from the days of the Brook Farm experiment on the farm now within the bounds of Boston. There is less than the daring of the highly intellectual members of the Massachusetts community in the Oklahoma plans. The personal owning of a home would then have been regarded as the loss of an essential to the needed reconstruction of society. Within its bounds, however, the new town will have a considerable opportunity to show that the theory of community ownership and equal division of the products of industry is capable of realization. This is precisely what all the many attempts of the past have failed to establish.

Ceaseless Labor Troubles Drive Out Industries

New Jersey is reading in the report of its bureau of statistics the evidence of the injury done to industry by long continued and unreasonable labor disturbance. The silk industry has long been the object of attack of labor agitators, whose concern is apparently less for the laborers whose employment is broken up than for an organization which is trying to establish its supremacy. A few figures are enough to show the effect of the long continued warfare. In the past year the state has lost 36 manufacturing establishments, 27 of them closed either voluntarily or under compulsion because no longer able to earn money and nine removed from the state because of labor conditions. Their total capital was \$4,150,000. They employed 2438 people and paid wages amounting to \$1,173,978. The value of their products was \$5,421,571. Paterson has been the seat of almost unceasing labor trouble through the activity of the I. W. W. and it is there that the loss has been heaviest.

Statistics of this sort, happily not common in the country, do not fully measure the injury that is done by the failure to adjust the disputes between the employers and the workers on a fair basis. The cause of prompt and effective arbitration is making rapid advance, but it is not being aided by the organization behind the silk workers. It is not favorable to arbitration and therein puts itself in enmity to society in general. Sympathy for the workers is growing and the demand for just arrangement of wages and hours is becoming insistent, but both are retarded by the organization which resorts to the brutal process of the continued strike without seeking settlement that is fair to the interest of the wage-payer as well as the wage-earner.

Reduction in Number of Theaters Is Welcomed

Seven men constitute the crew at this station: Capt. Nehemiah C. Hayman, formerly of Gay Head light; George W. Wickens, Benjamin R. Baker, Walter A. Harding, James McIntyre, Leon N. Long and Joseph L. Rose. They are a hardy lot and each man has his story to tell of trials with the storms during his life as a coast patrol.

This station is the only one on the coast between Hull and Gloucester. Previous to its erection wrecks on the Nahant coast were almost a weekly occurrence in winter months, and three wrecks were on the rocks one morning. The men on coast patrol tell every once in a while of warning a ship of its proximity to the rocks by the giant torch used for that purpose. These torches are so constructed that they burn even in the heaviest downpour of rain and their red light can be seen for hundreds of yards in a storm.

The coast patrol on what is known as the "cliff" at Little Nahant has the most difficult time in the winter. The wind has been known to blow 60 miles an hour up there, and it is from this point that the greatest expanse of sea is given over to the vision of the patrol. Every minute through the night a man is stationed at this advantageous point, no matter how strong the wind or the storm. It is from this point that many a ship has received timely warning in the storms of the past 13 years.



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WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

IN BASEBALL TERMS

"Where's your office boy?"

"Watching the scoreboard."

"Well, you tell him that unless he shows more speed on the letter-press, he'll get his release." — Washington Herald.

GETTING ALONG WELL

"How's your garden getting on?"

"Great. I've succeeded in planting at least two seeds where my wife thought they ought to go." — San Francisco Examiner.

RIGHT IN STYLE

Mother has a splendid suit

A stylish tailored gray, She simply sewed a red rosette on father's cutaway.

—Detroit Free Press.

DIGNITY ON THE FARM

"I hear Wombat is a gentleman farmer now." "Right up to the notch, too. Puts evening dress on all his scarecrows every day at dusk." — Louisville Courier Journal.

ELEVATING LABOR

"Is stacking hay what you would call an exciting occupation?"

"Well, it gets worked up to a high pitch." — Baltimore Sun.

THOROUGHNESS HIS MOTTO

"He's a conscientious gardener, isn't he?"

"I should say so. He even knows the flowers by their Latin names." — Cincinnati Enquirer.

BECOMING DECORATIVE

He's got the bow fixed in the rear.

We thought he'd better come to that:

The day is not far off, we fear.

When he'll wear aigrettes on his hat.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

JOHN MITCHELL INSTALLED

ALBANY, N. Y.—John Mitchell of Mt.

Vernon, former president of the United

Mine Workers of America, was appointed

on Friday by Governor Sulzer as state

labor commissioner at a salary of \$8000.

Mr. Mitchell qualified for office and then

announced the appointment of Mr. Williams,

his predecessor, many years at

the head, as his first deputy at a salary of \$5100 and expenses.

COMMITTEE PUBLICITY URGED

WASHINGTON—Representative Smith of New York introduced in the House Friday a resolution proposing public record of all proceedings of the various committees of the House. Standing committees would be required to keep an accurate record of all proceedings to be published in the Congressional Record. The resolution was referred to the rules committee.

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CATALOGUES SENT ON REQUEST



Playhouses Here and Elsewhere

"ROMEO AND JULIET" FINELY ACTED BY STARS

Miss Marlowe Again Delights by the Beauty and Variety of Her Thinking in Tones — Mr. Sothern Strong

ACT HAMLET TONIGHT

E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe acted "Romeo and Juliet" at the Shubert theater Friday evening and delighted one of the largest audiences of the engagement.

In this tragedy Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothern reveal the full scope of their powers and clearly define their differing styles of acting. Mr. Sothern adopts the lyric, almost chanting, style of delivery that is characteristic of his serious work, and Miss Marlowe releases her emotion with a variety of vocal melody and feeling that sets her apart from all other Juliets since Adelaide Neilson.

The great test of a Juliet is not the passion scene, poignant as this is, for here an actress fails in response to others than the stage alone for rather simple expression of a straightforward foreboding upheld by a strong situation. The greatest interest of a play lies in watching the interplay of emotion between two or more characters, with its sense of spontaneous arousal of new shades of emotion through exchange of thought.

Miss Marlowe reaches her finest in the baleful scene and in the parting at dawn. She rightly keeps Juliet a girl from the beginning of play until after the wedding. So we see her Juliet in the full flower of girlhood in the garden episode, when she comes from her chamber and leans upon the rail to be alone with her thoughts of Romeo.

There was tender brooding in those thoughts as Miss Marlowe breathed them and it sang though the words like a melody. Frankly modest was she in the discourse with Romeo, and her responses to his words were full of delicate nuances. She caressed the words she half whispered to him, and every thought seemed the spontaneous outgrowth of a richly varied nature.

Like a solid baritone accompaniment to this lovely contralto prose love song was the Romeo of Mr. Sothern. He spoke his lines with a heavy surcharge of emotion that swept each phrase along on a single pitch and deflected no word color in the onward rush. The style of each player provides an admirable foil for the other.

In the parting, when Juliet is a woman in depth of feeling, there was an even balance of tragic expression by Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe. Here, perhaps, they have their finest cooperative moments in this play. At the end of the scene they were recalled several times, as they had been after the others, by hearty applause from all over the house.

Mr. Sothern is still too gloomy in the early scenes of the play, and still disappoints in the scene of the masquerade when he is not exalted nor yet deepened by Juliet's first kiss. The increased vitality that marks his work invigorates his whole performance. He thrilled the audience in the duel scenes, and moved them in the incident with Tybalt, following the wedding.

Mr. Lewis as Mercutio again delighted with his abandon and spontaneity. He was long applauded for the volatile beauty of his reading of the Queen Mab speech. There is music, keenly subtle thinking, and fine breeding in all his tones. He thrilled in the challenge of Tybalt, and showed Mercutio meeting his end with pathetic high spirits.

It was a relief to see the Nurse played as a likable, if crochety, human being; one who would have been tolerated by the Capulets, which most stage Nurses never would be. Peter, too, was an inoffensive bumpkin, where he is usually forced into the limelight beyond his deserts.

There was dignity and pathos in William Harris' reading of the line of chorus; Malcolm Bradley made a tragic figure of the apothecary. Mr. Bertrand has the voice for the friar, and will better his emphasis with study. Mr. Mather was a sinister Tybalt. The stage pictures were handsome and the performance moved at a good pace.

ESCALUS Milano Tilden
PARIS Walter Connolly
MONTAGUE Malcolm Bradley
CAPULET J. Sayre Crawley
ROMEO Mr. Sothern
MERCUTIO Frederick Lewis
BENVOLIO Lark Taylor
TYBALT Sidney Mather
FRIAR LAURENCE Frank Bertrand
PETER James P. Hagan
AN APOTHECARY Malcolm Bradley
LADY MONTAGUE Millicent McLaughlin
LADY CAPULET Lenore Chippendale
JULIET Miss Marlowe
NURSE TO JULIET Ima Goldsmith

To Act "Hamlet"
With Julia Marlowe
Tonight at Shubert



E. H. SOTHERN

"The Fires of Fate," will be presented May 26 for the first time in Boston, to be followed by a revival of "Julius Caesar."

SOTHERN AND MARLOWE

E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe will begin the second week of their engagement at the Shubert theater with repetition of "Romeo and Juliet." Other plays of the week will be "Romeo and Juliet" Thursday evening, "Merchant of Venice" Wednesday evening, "Macbeth" Thursday evening for the first time in this engagement, "Much Ado About Nothing" Friday evening, "As You Like It" Saturday matinee for the only time in this engagement, "Hamlet" Saturday evening.

OTHER BOSTON ANNOUNCEMENTS

Miss Henrietta McDowell's matinees for children at the Toy theater met with such approval that she will repeat her entertainment Wednesday and Saturday afternoons of next week at 3:30 o'clock, and Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

CASTLE SQUARE THEATER

George M. Cohan's farce-comedy, "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," will be offered at the Castle Square theater next week, with William P. Carleton in the title role and Miss Mary Keener as Fanny. The play had a long run at the Castle theater two years ago, when the laughable story of the exploiting of a small community by a pair of schemers was much enjoyed. To the surprise of the schemers their selfish plans turn out to be for the good of the community, and they settle down to become model citizens. The whole company, except Mr. Craig, will be employed by the long cast. Conan Doyle's drama,

"Iolanthe" was revived Monday even-

ing.

NEW YORK NOTES

All of Belasco's productions of the past 15 years are to be done in moving pictures.

"Iolanthe" was revived Monday even-

ing.

TWO IN CAST OF "BOGIE MEN"

Pair of Chimney Sweeps Are the Only Characters in Lady Gregory's Latest Comedy

Lady Gregory's latest peasant comedy, "The Bogie Men," has but two characters, Taig O'Harragh and Darby Melody, both chimney sweeps. The scene is a shed near where a coach stops.

Darby comes in with a tin can of water in one hand and a sweep's bag and brush in the other. He lays down the can on an empty box and puts the can on the floor. He takes a suit of clothes out of the bag, is admiring them and is about to put them on when he hears someone coming and pushes the clothes back into the bag.

Taig enters, much to Darby's disgust.

Darby—A sweep is it? What brought you following me?

Taig—Why wouldn't I be a sweep as good as yourself?

Darby—I am not one of my trades I am looking to meet with. It is a shelter I am seeking where I can put on a decent appearance, rinsing my head and my features in a tin can of water.

Taig, too, wishes to make himself more presentable, having come to meet a rich cousin whom he expects to provide him with a fine home. Darby says he has a rich cousin too, whom his mother was always holding up as a good example.

Taig—It is often my own mother who have Dermot pictured to myself.

Darby—It is often the likeness of Timothy was laid down to me by the teaching of my mother's mouth, since I was able to walk the floor.

Taig—A bright fellow she lays Dermot down to be. A good doing fellow for a man would be well able to go up to his promise.

Darby—That is the same account used to be given out of Timothy.

Taig—A queer thing, you to be the way you are and he to be an upstanding gentleman.

Darby—It is the way I went down; my mother used to be faulting me and not being the equal of him.

Taig—The time it would fail me to follow my book or to say off my A B, to draw Dermot down on me she would. "Before he was up to your age," she would lay down, "He was fitted to say off catechisms and read newsies, we have no more intellect beside him," she'd say, "than a chicken has its head yet in the shell."

Darby—"Let you hold up the same as

the heat of their debate they hear the horn of the coach, and both hasten to wash their faces, throw off the sweeps' smock and cap and draw on the good clothes. Darby, who has changed outside, comes in and is mistaken for the cousin by Taig. Darby thinks Taig is the cousin he is looking for. In their shyness they talk back to back. When they turn they recognize each other, and accuse each other of deception. Then it dawns on them that they are cousins.

Cheerfully they divide the single herring they have to eat, and plan to go to America together, now that they have gotten rid of the oppressive imaginary model that has discouraged them so long. A little moral is tacked on here, teaching self-reliance.

Out they go laughing, praising each other, and singing a snatch of an old ballad.

PAGEANT DRAMA OF SAN GABRIEL HAS DUAL AIM

California Romance Play Preserves Picture of the Past for the Present and the Future—Quaint Old Building Is Used

LEGEND AND HISTORY

In a quaint building at San Gabriel, Cal., is being enacted a picturesque pageant drama called the "Mission Play," now in its second season of local performance. The play seeks to perpetuate the early history of the state, and so successful have been the presentations the managers plan to give it for a short season yearly.

John McGroarty, a native Californian, wrote the pageant drama, and it was produced with the financial assistance of Senator R. F. Del Valle of California, the aim being to preserve for the present and coming generations a picture of a most heroic and romantic period.

The play is in three acts, and has as central figure Junipero de Serra, the pioneer missionary who did active work among the Indians beginning in 1769 at False Bay. The first scene shows the encampment on the bay of the party of Spanish soldiers sent into the wilderness with the missionary. The soldiers are rebellious because of the lack of rations, and will not listen to the missionary's pleadings that they remain until his work is accomplished.

The Governor, Don Portola, returns from Monterey without the supplies he and the troops need. Heedless of the missionary they prepare to start back to Mexico, when the relief ship is seen outlined against the setting sun, rounding Point Loma. With this tableau the first act ends.

In the second act the scene is laid within the walls of the mission at San Carlos, a generation later. The work of the missionaries has been a great success, and the mission buildings are scattered over the whole district. After this success has been reported by several characters there begins a period of merrymaking, showing the pastimes of the period. Indians and Spaniards dance and sing characteristic songs. The act closes with Junipero's appeal for the continued prosperity of the missions.

The final act is laid in the ruined mission of San Juan Capistrano in 1847. The work of the missionaries is forgotten and a Mexican caretaker guards the place for the Americans. A spirited Spanish girl enters and delivers a speech of rebuke to those who have forgotten the old regime and the play ends as she voices an apostrophe to old California.

C. H. Horning plays the leading role with power, and is to be credited with the production.

The fourth year work in jewelry, metal work and book work will be on display in the office, and the work of the other years in the various classrooms.

SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICE

Free docent service at the Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow will be in charge of L. Earle Rowe, director of the Rhode Island school of design, and Henry L. Seaver of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Rowe will speak on "Egyptian Mummies and Their Cases" in the Way gallery at 3:15 p.m., and Mr. Seaver will speak on "Augustus" in the balcony of the classical court at 4 p.m.

PROF. MEEKER SAID TO BE EXPERT ON CURRENCY REFORM

WASHINGTON—It is understood that Prof. Royal Meeker, who teaches banking and currency to the senior class at Princeton University, is the man President Wilson had in mind yesterday when he said he was asking an expert not in public life, but connected with an eastern university, to draw a currency bill to be used as a check against the bill being drafted by Chairman Glass of the House banking and currency committee.

Prof. Meeker is one of the President's intimate personal friends. It is the desire of the President to amend the currency laws so as to decentralize the control of credits. This is said to be the main idea he has in his plan for currency reform.

Hence the actor is confronted with the paradox—caused by the development of natural acting—of having to learn how to act off the stage, not on. To succeed on the stage one must not act; because the moment the performer sets out deliberately to act he loses all naturalness and simply acts acting; merely for him to think "I must act this part" makes him artificial.

The stage was filled with celebrities of the dramatic profession as Mme. Bernhardt seated herself on the dais she uses in her act from "Phedre."

The curtain was then raised that the regular audience, which remained after the regular entertainment, might see the presentation.

Daniel Frohman read numerous telegrams of congratulation, and then introduced David Belasco, who spoke briefly. E. M. Holland, long on the stage and a descendant of a family for generations in the profession, then made the presentation speech. The wreath, borne by the designers, Paul Gillett and John W. Alexander, was then placed in Mme. Bernhardt's hands by Mrs. Thomas Whiffen. Mme. Lillian Nordica then led the assembly in singing "America."

STATION MEN ELECT OFFICERS

WATERVILLE, Me.—At the closing session of the convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees Thursday these officers were elected: P. J. Coyle of Somerville, Mass., grand president; A. E. Barnes of Salem, Mass., grand first vice-president; Bartley J. Reilly of Portland, grand second vice-president; Thomas F. Mooney of Manchester, N. H., grand third vice-president; Frank Hughes of Medford, Mass., grand secretary-treasurer; Patrick Doherty of Everett, Mass., grand warden; W. D. Frost of Waterville, grand chaplain; Veda Volier of Waterville, grand sentinel; S. G. Perry of Somerville, Mass., F. G. Spooner of Lowell, Mass., J. M. Fender of Bangor and Frank Roderick of Waterville, grand directors; C. E. T. Caswell of South Berwick, Hiram Lee of Lowell, Mass., R. C. Putnam of Marblehead, Mass., deputy grand president. The next convention will be held at Worcester, Mass.

WORKMEN'S BILL VETOED

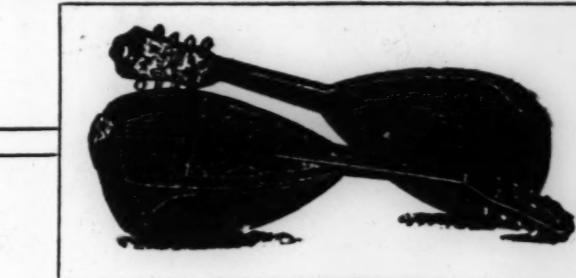
ALBANY, N. Y.—The Foley-Walker workmen's compensation bill was vetoed by Governor Sulzer Friday on the ground that it did not fulfill the pledge written into the Democratic state platform at the Syracuse convention last fall.

15TH CENTURY MASQUE GIVEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island School of Design presented the Fifteenth Century Masque for the first time last evening in Memorial Hall for the benefit of the traveling scholarship fund of the Alumni Association.

The masque, which requires about 160 in its cast, was written by George Boas of Brown. The music has been arranged by Marshall Sheldon.

A MUSICAL COMPANION



MAKE YOUR WINTER EVENINGS PLEASANT

If you are looking for careful construction, tone qualities and beauty you will find it in our makes. Each instrument is tested before it leaves our ware-rooms, and made fit to play on as soon as received.

Empire Mandolins \$15 to \$100

Empire Guitars 15 to 75

Cole Banjos 12 to 30

Banjo-Mandolins 12 to 30

Ukuleles 10 to 15

Satisfactory strings for these instruments are few, but our long experience in handling musical strings enables us to give you the best at moderate prices, and will please those who discriminate.

CASES and accessories of all kinds for above instruments. If you have any instrument that needs repairing you may safely send it to us. Our skilful workmen will make them good again. Charges very moderate.

CATALOG ON REQUEST

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY

150 TREMONT STREET

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CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 8-10-12 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

ART, ARTISTS AND THEIR WORK

MUSEUM PUPILS TO EXHIBIT WORK DONE IN COURSES

The annual exhibit of work done by pupils of the school of the Museum of Fine Arts will be opened to the public May 20 and will continue for five days. Final selections will be made today and Monday from specimens which have been chosen through the year by the teachers as worthy of consideration for a place in this final exhibit.

Work from the departments of drawing, painting and design will be shown. There are to be examples of portrait painting, drawings from life and the cast, as well as specimens of modeling. Probably every pupil in the department of design will be represented. There will be at least one example of every problem studied this year in the design department.

The fourth year work in jewelry, metal work and book work will be on display in the office, and the work of the other years in the various classrooms.

SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICE

Free docent service at the Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow will be in charge of L. Earle Rowe, director of the Rhode Island

News in the World of Music and Musicians

TORONTO CHOIR TO VISIT EUROPE

Sir Edmund Walker Talks of Canadian Singing Organization—Choice of Libretto Subjects Guided by Federation Rules

DECLARING his intention to cooperate with the leader of the Mendelssohn choir of Toronto in arranging a tour of European cities in 1914, Sir Edmund Walker, an officer of the association under whose auspices the chorus gives its concerts, expressed while in Boston with the 100-year-prize conference high enthusiasm for the progress of Canadian music. In talking with a representative of the Monitor, the Canadian banker said that he was willing to do his part to carry out the plan and that other citizens of Toronto, as well as the members of the choir, would in all probability make the necessary sacrifices. He referred to the study of European singing organizations which A. S. Vogt, the director of the Mendelssohn choir, has made this winter during his leave of absence from his work, and said that after careful investigation and comparison Dr. Vogt had given it as his conclusion that the Toronto singers would be sure of a welcome in England, and perhaps in other countries, too, if they should undertake a trip.

"The arrangements have yet to be finally made," said Sir Edmund. "But there is little doubt, I think, that the Mendelssohn choir will give a series of concerts in England, at least. Dr. Vogt recently returned from his travels bringing new ideas about choral singing which he picked up at concerts he attended in all parts of Europe. He heard many choirs, and he came across at least one organization in a continental city which for finished performances he found was quite a match for his own."

Sir Edmund himself is to go to Europe after his present duties as a member of the Canadian committee on the peace celebration, including the visit to cities of the United States which the conferees are now making are concluded. He was no less keenly interested in the Mendelssohn choir than in the Dominion system of banking. He was as ready to discuss the artistic future of Canada as its business prospects, and he took the attitude of one who finds esthetics just as essential an element in the expanding life of British North America as commerce. Abounding confidence in the remarkable art product which his community of Toronto has produced in the Mendelssohn choir and at the same time surprise at the unqualified recognition it has received in its visits to cities of the United States characterized his attitude.

Art Systems in Contrast

Citizens of New York, Boston and Chicago who take pride in maintaining institutions of the highest musical quality might well question themselves, in the light of the work which has been done in Toronto, whether the money they spend on their symphony orchestras and their opera companies yields a major or a minor product of community expression. Granted that New York has the most magnificent singing equipment in the whole operatic world; granted that Boston has the most brilliant assemblage of instrumental players of any city sustaining a symphony orchestra; what does it all have to do with native achievement? The whole thing—in both cities is bought; it is the product of a hundred European localities; it is a mere gathering together of rare objects purchased in the course of a journey.

True enough, it ministers to American curiosity about the outside world, and in so doing it effects a most worthy purpose; but it cannot be said to accomplish elemental self-expression; it does not have that major quality of art, originality. The citizens of Toronto, on the other hand, in developing what looks to many like the first chorus of the world, have turned out a genuine article. The Mendelssohn choir is of the town itself. Not a dollar has been spent in Europe to put it before the people. What city, then, from the standpoint of the highest civic art, is the leading musical center of North America? Is it New York, Boston, Chicago or Toronto?

Operatic Signpost Set Up

With the cooperation of the musical public of Los Angeles, the National Federation of Musical Clubs is to award a prize of \$10,000 in 1914 to the American librettist and the American composer who shall submit the most acceptable opera for production at the next biennial convention. How the citizens of Los Angeles are to provide for the production of the piece and how performances will be given in the southern California metropolis with the best of artists in the summer of 1915 has all been told many times. But in the latest announcement of the conditions under which the contest is conducted appears an important provision as to the theme of the drama.

The board of censors that passes on the availability of librettos will discourage the portrayal of objectionable subjects. The sentiment of the piece, accordingly, must be in accord with American literary and dramatic tradition and practice. Operatic subjects such as have been exploited by the feminist school of France and by the veristic school of Italy are not to be accepted. Not standards of the novelists and playwrights of the two Latin nationalities dominating modern lyric drama, but standards that are native to America are to be upheld.

In all likelihood the provision as to subject made by the federation committee is more in the line of encouragement than of warning. There was small probability of any contestant who proceeded from the position established by Converse, Parker and Damrosch going into

Leader Toronto Choir Plans Making European Tour With His Singers



(Photo by Moffett Studio, Chicago)

A. S. VOGT

the fields of feminism or verism for its plot. But some independent composers might have been tempted to break away from what these Americans have proved to be true to national tendencies and might have followed the French or the Italian example in the hope of making a sensational hit. With the rules of the contest issued by Mr. Bi-pham and Mrs. Jason Walker and the other members of the committee, no such temptation can now be potent.

Perhaps if no more important work comes from the federation contest than has resulted from the efforts of the Metropolitan opera of New York to encourage American lyric expression, this one point of asserting the national character, in making it known that the country will win its operatic laurels before the world on its own ethical standards or not at all, is well worth the \$10,000 prize money and the \$40,000 production money the citizens of Los Angeles are staking on the outcome. It has almost come to be the idea of the public that operatic audiences and drama

and their opera companies yield a major or a minor product of community expression. Granted that New York has the most magnificent singing equipment in the whole operatic world; granted that Boston has the most brilliant assemblage of instrumental players of any city sustaining a symphony orchestra; what does it all have to do with native achievement?

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SCULPTOR WILL MAKE MODEL OF FRANKLIN STATUE

WATERBURY, Conn.—Paul Bartlett, the sculptor, conferring with the committee on erecting here a statue of Benjamin Franklin for which funds were provided under the will of Elisha Leaverton, announced that he would soon complete and deliver a plaster model of a work.

In the sculptor's latest sketch there are three bronze wreaths with engravings to indicate Franklin's genius as an inventor, a physicist and a diplomat. On the pedestal of the statue something commemorative of the donor will be inscribed.

The committee comprises J. Hobart Bronson, H. S. Chase, Cornelius Tracy, Miss Florentine Hayden, Miss Alice E. Kingsbury, J. R. Clayton and W. E. Hunt.

GAIN IN STATE POPULATION

ALBANY, N. Y.—The population of New York state is figured here to have increased in 50 years from 3,880,735 to 9,113,614, while the taxes for the same period have increased from \$18,956,024 to \$239,504,913, or more than 1163 per cent. The ratio of increase in taxes over increase in population is 8.26 per cent!

RHODODENDRONS GIVE MANY A SPOTCH OF VIVID COLOR TO THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM

American rhododendrons are showing their first blossoms at the base of Hemlock hill, according to the last issue of the Arnold arboretum bulletin. This rhododendron is a southern plant with handsome dark green leaves and small clusters of bright pink flowers. It grows on the Appalachian mountains and is similar to an English shrub.

On Azalea path the red-flowered rhododendron is in bloom. There are masses of this plant on each side of the lower end of the path and also between the hemlocks and laurels at the base of Hemlock hill. It is an inhabitant of the high mountains of Japan. The blossoms remain in good condition longer here than in the Azalea path and form one feature of the arboretum at this season.

Some of the interesting and beautiful shrubs in the arboretum now in flower will be found among the bush honeysuckles. The decorative value of these can best be seen in the grass border by

matic audiences have different views of what is worthy of presentation on the stage and what is not.

Those who are for having all opera in America sung in English maintain that such a question as this would speedily settle itself if the listeners as a whole understood the text of Italian and French opera in its word-for-word meaning. Without doubt many values would be adjusted if translated opera were the rule, but there is so much conflict of systems of esthetics as well as of ethics involved that arguments do not influence the question much. They only serve to strengthen the proposition that opera is one of the strong manifestations of the modern idea of nationality.

Organ Standardization

Standardization of the organ keyboard and the other mechanical arrangements which go to make up that device called the console, is the subject of leading comment in the Musical World for May. This piece of musical furniture which sometimes, especially in churches, is stationary, at other times, as in modern concert halls, is movable, within the area prescribed by an electric cable as a radius, is of enormous complexity and tends under the improvements of organ builders to get beyond the control of a single operator altogether. There are some things, says the writer, which need to be standardized, and the only hindrance in the way of progress is the organists themselves.

One of the most interesting items of the announcement is the offering of a prize of \$5000 for the best American

The many rumors that followed the resignation of Andreas Dippel as general director of the Chicago grand opera company have been supplanted by a few definitely announced facts. Hereafter the financial control of the company will be entirely in Chicago, as it has been officially announced that all the stock held in New York has been bought by a syndicate of the Chicago opera directors. After the annual meeting of the board of directors this week, when a new election will be held, a reorganization will take place, conforming to the new conditions arising from the changes in the financial control.

On Monday, May 12, Cleofonte Campanini, who for the past three seasons has been the leading musical director of the company, was officially elected general manager. In a statement made a few hours after his election, it was asserted that 10 operas in English on Saturday nights at popular prices would be a feature of next season; that Alessandro Bonci, the distinguished tenor, had been secured for next season's company; that Mme. Carolina White, Mme. Claussen, Titta Ruffo and many other favorite singers of the company had been reengaged; and that Miss Mary Garden would probably be a member of the company again. Negotiations are under way with new singers of stellar fame. Mr. Campanini is evidently an eclectic in taste, as he announces that Italian, French, German and English operas will be found in the company's repertoire next season, details concerning which will be given ext later.

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WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

NO CROWD ever flew straighter than boys make straight for the lunch counter at the Quincy school as soon as the bell announces the morning recess. The lunch counter is something new at the Quincy school and the shiny white kitchen in which the food is prepared is the pride and the wonder of the district. Lunches were instituted first in the school for the fresh air classes. They were such a success it was thought it might be a good plan to have an optional lunch for all boys. So the experiment was begun the first of this year, and now the school has a regular counter, with a special system of service, and on this point the boys are unanimous in agreeing—with the best food lunch costs two cents.

The lunch counter is reached by way of narrow stairs leading into the basement. The boys must pay two pennies before they can pass through the turnstile that admits them to the service counter, much as the fare is paid at the Boylston street subway station. This passage is low and not very light, but it opens into the bright, white kitchen before the entrance to which is the counter and from which come the most appetizing fragrances of cocoa, hot apple sauce, or other good things suitable to the season and weather. Sometimes it is a choice of hot apple sauce or milk, and crackers to go with either. Sometimes it is the cocoa and again there are other things, but always the price remains the same. Securing their food, the boys carry it to the other end of the passage, where there is a long, high table, upon which they place it, and stand them and eat.

The program for the last concert consisted entirely of excerpts from Wagner's works, rendered by Mme. Schumann-Heink, Clarence Whitehill, and Mme. Rider-Kelsey, with the Boston Opera orchestra and the festival chorus, augmented by the Auburn, Mass., chorus.

Much applause was bestowed on the work of a harp orchestra, which was under the direction of Miss Bertha E. Becker.

The soloists included Pasquale Amato, Evan Williams, Riccardo Martin, and Mmes. Anna Case, Maud Powell, and Geneva Finlay-Stewart.

VIOLET IS PENNSYLVANIA FLOWER

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The bill designating the blue violet as the state flower was passed, 175 to 1, by the House.

FIELD WORK RESUMED

The nature classes which were organized last year under the auspices of the science teachers' bureau, of which Edson L. Ford is president, have resumed their field work. The greater part of the lessons are in the Arboretum, where the native trees and the wild flowers are studied; or in Franklin park, where, in addition to these, lessons are given at the zoo and the children's museum is visited. Each class has one lesson at the Aquarium in South Boston and another popular trip is the one to Waverley Oaks.

At present there are five of these classes, and others will be formed.

Miss Etta Manning has a class of 15 boys and girls from the John Winthrop school, in Dorchester; Miss Evelyn O'Bryan takes a class of girls from the Bowditch school; Miss Helen Mayo of the Robert G. Shaw school has a mixed class from the seventh and eighth grades; Miss Henrietta Price takes out a class of girls from the Longfellow school and Miss Elizabeth Moody, who is director of field work in the science teachers' bureau, has a class of 15 boys from the Sherwin school.

The kitchen is an object lesson for all to see. It has immaculate white-tiled walls, a cement floor, sanitary sink, stoves and other appointments of the most approved pattern. The mistress of the kitchen is attired in a fresh wash frock with white cap and apron, and the mugs, saucers and spoons are as shining as plenty of hot water and soap can make them.

—oo—

WORD FROM YOUNG TOURIST

Edward Freedman, who with William A. Boltz, won the first and second ranks respectively in the South American contest, has written from Jamaica to the High School of Commerce.

"I wish to thank you for the splendid sendoff you gave us. We have been having fine weather and I have been feeling fine. During the day I converse in Spanish with a few South Americans and help some of the party along as best as I can."

—oo—

SEEK PLACES IN SCHOOL

Already over 225 applications have been received at the High School of Commerce for places in the school next year. Before September there probably will be

opera, by a native resident American composer who has not heretofore had an opera produced. The successful opera will be presented in Chicago by the company during the season of 1914-15.

The Chicago North Shore festival, which will be held at the Northwestern University gymnasium, May 26, 27, 28 and 31, will be the last musical event of large importance to be chronicled this season. The five concerts to be given enlist the services of the unusually large festival chorus under Prof. P. C. Luktin; the Chicago Symphony orchestra under Frederick Stock; and the following list of soloists: Eugene Ysaye, violinist; sopranos, Alice Nielsen, Florence Hinkle, Edith Chapman Goold; Mabel Sharp Herdien and Mary Ann Kaufman; contraltos, Mme. Schumann-Heink and Christine Miller; tenors, Reed Miller and Paul Althouse; baritones, Clarence Whitehill and Herbert Miller; basses, Henri Scott and Gustav Holquist.

Miss Mae Corinne Meissner, soprano, and Albert Selva, tenor, will appear in a joint operatic recital on Sunday afternoon, May 25, at Fine Arts theater.

At the last meeting for the season the Illinois chapter of the American Guild of Organists elected the following officers for 1913-1914: Dean, Rossiter Cole; sub-dean, Mrs. Katherine Howard Ward; secretary, Miss Alice R. Deal; treasurer, John W. Norton.

A negro music festival is to be given the last of May, which is said to be the first thing of its kind in the middle West. The program will be drawn exclusively from the works of negro composers and the choral and vocal compositions will all be settings of the poems of negro authors.

The ARISTOCRAT of Pianofortes



Mr. Arthur Foote, the eminent composer and pianist, says:

"A week or so ago I had the satisfaction of playing upon one of your Anniversary Grands; it is a remarkable piano with lovely tone, an even scale and an action of absolute perfection in its responsiveness. I congratulate you."

Every lover of music should see and hear our new

ANNIVERSARY GRAND

Ninety years of history, tradition, endeavor and developed skill are hidden within its faultless case.

Its easy action—its delicacy of touch—its full satisfying, inspiring tone reflects credit to the reputation of CHICKERING and bespeaks gratification for the owner.

We invite you to hear this

ARISTOCRAT OF PIANOFORTES

ESTABLISHED 1823

AT THE HOME OF

Chickering Pianos

169 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
OPPOSITE THE COMMON

word yes, meaning the opposite of nay or no. Though a little word, easy to pronounce, clear in meaning and really important, it is seldom given its rights.

—oo—

WASHINGTON PAINTING SHOW

An oil painting of George Washington adorning the assembly hall of the Lowell school in Jamaica Plain is of special interest to the whole school just now. It belonged originally to Gen. William Heath, who was a close friend of Washington and was the only general on the American side at the battle of Lexington. The picture hung in his house for years, and when the latter was torn down some time ago the painting was brought to light. Mr. Jones, who was then master of the Lowell school, secured possession of it for the school. The present master, William Bates, had it restored recently, framed it, and hung it on the wall over the platform.

—oo—

FIELD WORK RESUMED

The nature classes which were organized last year under the auspices of the science teachers' bureau, of which Edson L. Ford is president, have resumed their field work. The greater part of the lessons are in the Arboretum, where the native trees and the wild flowers are studied; or in Franklin park, where, in addition to these, lessons are given at the zoo and the children's museum is visited. Each class has one lesson at the science teachers' bureau, has a class of 15 boys from the Sherwin school.

—oo—

CO. PHONE COMPANY TO BUILD

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A permit was taken out recently for erecting a building for the B. C. Telephone Company on Seymour street, immediately south of No. 2 firehall, which is to cost \$150,000. The building will be the headquarters of the company. There will be a floor area of 6000 square feet.

—oo—

Thirty-one Cars to Enter Big Race

PLANS READY FOR VISIT OF ENGLISHMEN

Representatives of the British Institution of Automobile Engineers Will Be Entertained by American Organization

TRIPS ARE SCHEDULED

NEW YORK With the list of British engineers representing the Institution of Automobile Engineers and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, already swelled to 22 members, not including four ladies, and the prospects of an even more representative attendance of members of the Society of Automobile Engineers than last year mixed business and pleasure on Lake Huron, plans for the joint convention of members of the British and American automobile engineers' associations, under the auspices of the S. A. E., have advanced to the point where the full program at length has been perfected; and details, unavailable five weeks ago when the tentative program was given out, reveal that the professional session will cover a far greater field than at first seemed probable, and that the plans for the entertainment of the visitors are more than ordinarily complete.

To members of the S. A. E. who intend to take part in the joint meeting, the call for early train and steamer reservation already has been sent out by Secretary Coker Clarkson, and it is urged that no time be lost in making them, for the order of allotment will be first come, first served. It is also urged that as many members of the S. A. E. as possible take the complete trip in addition to attending the summer meeting on the steamer City of Detroit III. For those who wish to do so, there will be a special compartment-car train that will travel from New York City to Detroit, via Pittsburgh and Indianapolis. The cars will be retained from New York to Detroit, and will be sidetracked at night.

The official visit of the British engineers will begin with the arrival of the S. S. Minnewaska in New York on Monday, May 26. The trip to Pittsburgh, in special compartment cars, will be begun on the morning of Wednesday, May 28, at 10:30 (Pennsylvania depot), and upon arrival at Pittsburgh that evening the cars will be sidetracked for night occupancy. In Pittsburgh the stay of the visitors will be punctuated, respectively, by breakfast at the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, a visit to the Carnegie-Homestead Steel Works, lunch at the Country Club, an automobile tour of the city and dinner at the Ft. Pitt hotel. The party will then entrain for Indianapolis, which will be reached the following morning.

From the train, the party will be taken by automobile to the speedway, where a special stand has been reserved for the annual 500-mile sweepstakes race. On Saturday, 31st inst., the Wheeler & Schebler and Prest-O-Lite plants will be inspected in the morning, and after a drive around the city, preceded by luncheon at the Canoe Club, a barbecue dinner will be served.

On June 1, in Detroit, the program provides only for automobile trips around the city. All of Monday morning will be spent at the Ford plant, and after luncheon at Arduissi's, the rest of the afternoon will be rounded out at the Cadillac plant. In the evening a theater party is scheduled.

Tuesday morning will be spent at the Packard plant, where the Packard company will be the host at luncheon, and all afternoon the delegation will watch Timken axles being made at the plant of the Timken-Detroit Axle Company. The banquet which it is expected will serve to bring the British engineers and the American engineers into even closer harmony, is scheduled for the evening, and will be held at the Hotel Pontchartrain. The following day, Wednesday, will be spent in visiting the Hudson and Continental plants in the morning, with luncheon at the Chalmers plant, and in the afternoon the party will embark on the City of Detroit III.

On board the ship the regular business of the meeting will not begin until Thursday morning, though on Wednesday evening there will be a meeting of the standards committee, to which all the members are invited. On Thursday morning the business meeting will be formally opened with the president's address, which will be followed by the treasurer's report and the report of the tellers of election of new members. At the professional session, immediately following, the following reports, papers and topics will be considered: Reports—Iron and steel division, by Chairman Henry Southier; ball and roller bearings division, by Chairman David Fergusson. Papers—"Manufacture and Physical Properties of Malleable Iron," by Enrique Tocueda; "A New Tensile Test Piece and Holder," by W. K. Zimmerschied; "Pneumatic Tires," by Paul H. Litchfield; "Lubricating Oils," by Harry Tipper. Topics—"Design and Treatment of Leaf Springs," "Worm Gears."

The afternoon session has been designed as a commercial vehicle session and will be devoted almost entirely to papers by the visiting engineers. The following papers, reports and topics will be discussed: Papers—Public service vehicles, by T. B. Browne, president, I. A. E.; steam buses, by Thomas Clarkson, member, S. M. M. T.; calculating

AUTOMOBILE FEE QUESTIONED

Editorial Comment on a Kind of Protest That Is Becoming Common in New England

In some of the states a revolt is beginning made by automobile owners against the registration fees in addition to the local property tax, or the local property tax in addition to the registration fee. Take it either way, they are out against oppression. It is a new phase of ancient protest from the downtrodden. It is not taxation without representation this time; it is that sister wrong, perhaps the bigger sister, double taxation. The automobile owner has become a factor in the community. He has been powerfully influential already in the making of laws. He is to be reckoned with, for he votes. In his early stages he was amply occupied in running his car, with joy to himself and some risk to others. His thought was above the low level of taxation and material things, except as material things subjected themselves to him and his machine. He was liberal in purse, or he would not have a car, and being liberal he would not stoop to fuss over the tax laid on his possession. There could be no overvaluation of it by the assessors; the danger was of insult not putting its worth high enough. At the office of the state highway commissioner there was no dissent from a registration fee. Could any price be too high for that first blue-and-white work of art, bearing his, distinctly his and nobody else's number?

Welcome back to earth, car owner. You are initiate and welcome in the broad fraternity of those who complain at taxes. It is the sign of your return to the average condition from flight where averages were non-existent and all was in glowing extremes. No better indication could there be of the restored balance of your system than that you are here at the assessors' office a complainer; or at the state house, a complainer; or at the automobile club, where you pay an ungrudging third tax in the way of dues and extras still a complainer; and at all places a tax-complainer, the most ordinary and unanimous of the complaining kind.

There is a dire injury in double taxation, a compelling woe in the term, that he who comes with it will get, and probably deserve, most attentive examination of his case. The power car is recent enough an arrival to permit approach of its relation to society and its obligations thereto from the standpoint of the initiation of the institu-

tion depreciation on commercial automobiles, by Charles Wheeler, member, I. A. E.; jackshaft vs. double rear wheel brakes, by Arthur M. Laycock; metal wheels, by Arthur J. Slade. Reports—Truck standard division, and commercial car wheels division, by Chairman William P. Kennedy. Topic—Comparative efficiency of solid motor tires.

On Friday the professional session will be opened and the following papers, reports and topics discussed: Papers—Automobile Production Inspection Methods, by F. E. Beall; Influence of the Sales Department on the Design of Motor Cars, by F. E. Moscovics; Wire Wheels, by George W. Houk; Motor Construction, by Claude E. Cox. Reports—Electrical Equipment Division, by Chairman A. L. Riker; Broaches Division, by Chairman C. W. Spicer; Pleasure Car Wheels Division, by Chairman Henry Souther; Nomenclature Division, by Chairman F. J. Stoddard; Miscellaneous Division, by Chairman Arthur Holmes. Topics—Electric Motor Starters; Possibilities and Limitations of Utilization of Electricity in Operative Motor Car Functions; Possibility of Weight Reduction in Motor Car Designs; Hobbing Methods. The steamer is scheduled to arrive at Mackinac Island at 2:30 p.m., and until 7 o'clock, the hour of departure, the time will be spent in sightseeing, as was the case last year.

Saturday's session will be a comparatively short one, for the steamer is due to reach Detroit at 3 p.m., and will be devoted to a discussion of the following papers, reports and topics: Papers—Engine Testing, by E. B. Wood, associate member, I. A. E.; Motor or Carburetor Test Data, by Herbert Chase; Tests of Automobiles, by Professor L. V. Ludy. Report—Motor Testing Division, by Chairman John O. Heinz. Topics—Gasoline Motor Fuels; Carburetor Nozzle Action; Motor Manifolds. With the docking of the steamer at Detroit, the annual summer meeting of the S. A. E. will officially draw to a close, though there still will remain a goodly portion of the program that has been arranged especially for the visiting engineers.

Saturday evening, the party of British engineers and as many members of the S. A. E. as care to do so will board a D. & C. steamer for Cleveland, O., where they will arrive on Sunday morning. The whole of Sunday will be spent in sightseeing, with visits to the various country clubs; the Hotel Statler will be the headquarters. Monday will be spent in visiting the Peerless, White and Winton factories in the forenoon, and for those who so desire arrangements can be made to visit the Goodyear tire plant in Akron.

In Buffalo, the entertainment for the whole day Tuesday will be under the auspices of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company. The party will be met at the boat and transported by automobile to the Pierce-Arrow factory, where a light luncheon will be served. Afterwards, the party will proceed to Niagara Falls, where arrangements have been made for the inspection of some of the

Seven More Racing Cars Have Been Nominated for 500-Mile Contest Than Have Ever Before Been Named

SOME FOREIGN CARS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The entry lists for the third annual 500-mile International Sweepstakes race, which will be held at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, May 30, have closed and 31 cars representative of the United States and Europe are now registered for this event. The entries to date, with the drivers, are as follows: Stutz, Anderson; Stutz, Merz; Nyberg, H. Endicott; Keeton, Burman; Mason, Evans; Mason, Tower; unknown, not nominated; Stutz, Herr; Sunbeam (English), Guyot; Henderson, Knipper; Fox Special, Wilcox; Smuda, Adams; Peugeot (French), Goux; Peugeot (French), Zucarrelli; Amel, Liesaw; Schacht, Jenkins; Mercer, De Palma; Mercer, Bragg; Mercer, Wishart; Mercedes-Knight (German), Pilette; Special-Knight, Pennebaker; Tulsa, Clark; Mercedes (German), Mulford; Isotta (Italian), Grant; Isotta (Italian), Tetzlaff; Isotta (Italian), not nominated; Case, Disbrow; Case, B. Endicott; Case, Nikrent; unknown, not nominated; Mason, Haupt.

This list of entries is proof of the fact that racing interest is still keen, and that this year's event will be the greatest speed contest ever held at the Indianapolis motor speedway. Seven more cars are entered this year than were entered last, and 12 more will line up for the Indianapolis race than will participate in the French Grand Prix, which is the greatest race held in Europe. The fact that the Indianapolis motor speedway has steadily gained in popularity until today it is the center of the world's motor interest, is probably the reason why the European races have lost much of their luster, while the manufacturers and drivers have turned their eyes toward America. All of the foreign cars entered for the Indianapolis race have been Grand Prix favorites, and the drivers who are coming to this country rank as the best in Europe.

Last minute entries poured into the office of the Speedway management, some of them being pleasant surprises. Entries for the three car Case team were mailed from Taylor, Texas, where the team is at present. It has been thought for some time that the Case cars would be entered, as Louis Disbrow, old-time race pilot and head of the Case team, was more than anxious to compete. The team has been making the rounds of the dirt tracks and the showing made is said to be so satisfactory that entry in the 500-mile race was held advisable. This season Disbrow is going after the prize. His partners will be W. Endicott and J. Nikrent, who have been driving pacing cars for years. The team is one of the strongest in the field, and if the cars are as fast and as light as reports say, they should be well up in front when the checkered flag falls.

Three Isottas, the big Italian speed creations which have figured prominently among the world's record breakers, have also been entered, and it is assured that Harry Grant and Tetzlaff will be at the wheels of two of these cars while the driver for the third has not been nominated.

Another foreign entry which is well known is that of a Mercedes, to be driven by Ralph Mulford. This is the same car which Ralph De Palma drove last year and with which he came so near winning the 500-mile race. It has been rebuilt to suit the requirements laid down to govern this year's event, and in its new form has a piston displacement of 450 cubic inches, which is larger than that of any other car entered. The entry was made by E. J. Schroeder of Jersey City, a millionaire sportsman who owns the car, the Pope plant and the Hartford Rubber Works will be inspected. Then the trail will lead to New York by boat, the arrival time being scheduled at 7 o'clock on the morning of June 14.

The complete list of the visiting engineers, with those who will accompany them, is, as it stands at present, as follows: Of the Institution of Automobile Engineers—President T. B. Browne, Mrs. T. B. Browne, F. S. Bennett, Carl T. E. Benson, L. A. Bollack, C. A. Branson, H. Massie, Bruist, Alexander Craig, E. G. Davison, J. B. Ferguson, Secretary Basil H. Joy, J. Ingalls Ker, Tom Norton, J. C. Percy, T. C. Pullinger, Mrs. T. C. Pullinger, R. W. Smith, R. W. Smith, Jr., E. Woold, Charles Wheeler, E. B. Wood; Mrs. E. B. Wood; Of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders—T. Clarkson, Mrs. T. Clarkson, C. Gilbert Moore, J. A. Prestwich, member, Institute of Mechanical Engineers.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

Leading automobile manufacturers predict that this year's business will show an increase of more than 40 per cent over that of 1912. Makers of standard cars generally state that sales have opened up bigger than ever before and that in several instances the entire output of 1913 models will be exhausted within a short time.

Secretary Lane has rescheduled an order which will be filled with ordinary second-hand or so-called overhauled cars. They are made new and for service as good as new. The Marmon is a strictly high-grade car, built on a never-worn foundation, and can be rebuilt indefinitely. These made new Marmons will give better, longer, more economical and satisfactory service than many brand new cars that are offered for higher prices. Be sure to investigate these cars; it is to your advantage.

OTHER CARS TAKEN IN TRADE FOR MARMONS

1910—PACKARD "30"—passenger.....	\$1550
1910—STEVENS-DURYEA—Model AA, six cylinder, 7 passenger.....	1150
1911—PIERCE-ARROW "36"—Six cylinder, 5 passenger.....	2100

These cars are all thoroughly renovated and repainted, fore doors, full equipment and are covered by a guarantee same as new. Don't confuse these cars with ordinary second-hand or so-called overhauled cars. They are made new and for service as good as new. The Marmon is a strictly high-grade car, built on a never-worn foundation, and can be rebuilt indefinitely. These made new Marmons will give better, longer, more economical and satisfactory service than many brand new cars that are offered for higher prices. Be sure to investigate these cars; it is to your advantage.

F. E. WING MOTOR CAR CO.

12 Columbus Avenue MOTOR MART Boston, Mass.

United States Tires
are good tires

Name the Features

that induced you to select the tires you are now using and we will more than match them in a United States Tire

Was it a reputation for high mileage?

United States Tires today yield an average mileage from 25 to 50 per cent. above the highest point ever reached by any tire maker previous to the organization of the United States Tire Company.

Was it protection against rim cutting?

United States Dunlop tires bear the first and only guarantee against rim cutting ever issued by any tire maker.

Was it extra size?

Compare cross section for yourself. Make a few caliper measurements, or ask any dealer or tire manufacturer who has investigated the matter, and you will find that no tire made has a larger average air capacity or larger diameter measurements than the United States Dunlop. USE YOUR OWN EYES!

Was it ease of manipulation?

The round toe, an exclusive feature of our Dunlop tire, makes this the most easily manipulated tire on the market.

Most Important of All

We have perfected and control a process that has practically doubled the fabric strength of United States Tires and reduced blow-outs to a minimum.

Four-factory co-operative methods of manufacture (used exclusively in the manufacture of United States Tires) have enabled us to take EVERY feature of superiority it is possible to put into a tire and combine them all in ONE tire.

Mr. H. Anthony Dyer has just written us: "I have motored in Europe for six years, but never before have I had such satisfactory results from ANY tires as I have had from yours."

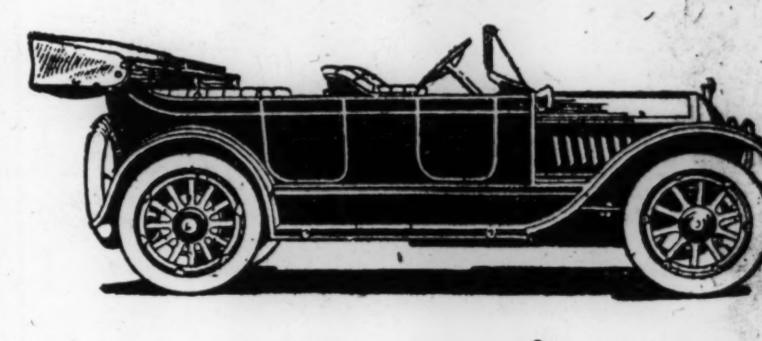
Cost no more than you are asked to pay for other kinds

United States Pneumatic Tires are guaranteed when filled with air to receive the pressure required for a rim bearing either one or both of the accompanying inspection stamps. When filled with any substitute for air or attached to any other tire than those specified, our guarantee is withdrawn.

Tire-ty Satisfied

United States Tire Company
New York

"The Product of Experience"



The Chevrolet
Six

The Chevrolet Six in its second year enjoys as great popularity with men who know automobiles as many other makes after years of marketing. This is due to the car's design, its construction, its clean cut motor, its finish, its beautiful riding qualities, its lack of vibration so much sought after by automobile engineers, its complete equipment, including unique starter, left hand drive, center control.

You owe it to yourself to see and ride in the Chevrolet Six before buying.

Also the Little Six at \$1285, completely equipped. The lowest priced six cylinder on the market. Little Four Roadster, equipped, \$690.

REPUBLIC MOTOR CO. OF MASS.

FACTORY BRANCH

Motor Mart, Park Square, Boston
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Electric Men Plan for Big Convention

LUMBER MEN NOW LOOKING TO MOTOR TRUCK SERVICE

May Not Displace Famous Logging Locomotives but Has Big Field of Usefulness in This Big and Growing Industry

CLEVELAND, O.—Motor trucks occasionally invade the forests and bring out loads of timber but rough logging is a branch of the lumber industry in which little has been heard of the motor truck. Having retained retail deliveries by building motor trucks to meet the special requirements of the lumber trade, motor truck manufacturers are giving greater attention to other fields of work in this industry.

While the logging locomotive is probably immune from any inroads upon its usefulness by gasoline trucks, enough progress has been made in gasoline logging to promise a wide field of activity and warrant serious consideration of the power truck from the standpoint of what it has actually accomplished.

Furthermore, in the logging work to which the motor truck has already been assigned, it has not only proved to be thoroughly practical and economical but it has been the means of developing one branch of the industry that has suffered from expensive methods. This was brought out plainly in the work of a motor logging truck which has been at work for nearly a year in the woods near Brecksville in the southern part of Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

On small scale this truck has done the work of the logging locomotive, the skidder and the donkey engine. In addition, it automatically loads the truck by its own power and then transfers its load from truck to flat car by that same power.

While there can be no direct comparison between the work of this single truck and the enormous capacity of log trains, a careful analysis of the work of this truck, bearing in mind that it is merely a single unit, reveals interesting possibilities.

In order to appreciate the conditions under which the truck has been working, a few characteristic features should be mentioned. It is built with a six-cylinder motor, the front and rear wheels are special, the driving wheels being built of steel, with 22-inch tread having the usual corrugated surface of tractor wheels, and enabling the truck to run over rough surfaces and soft ground such as will be encountered on any timber tract.

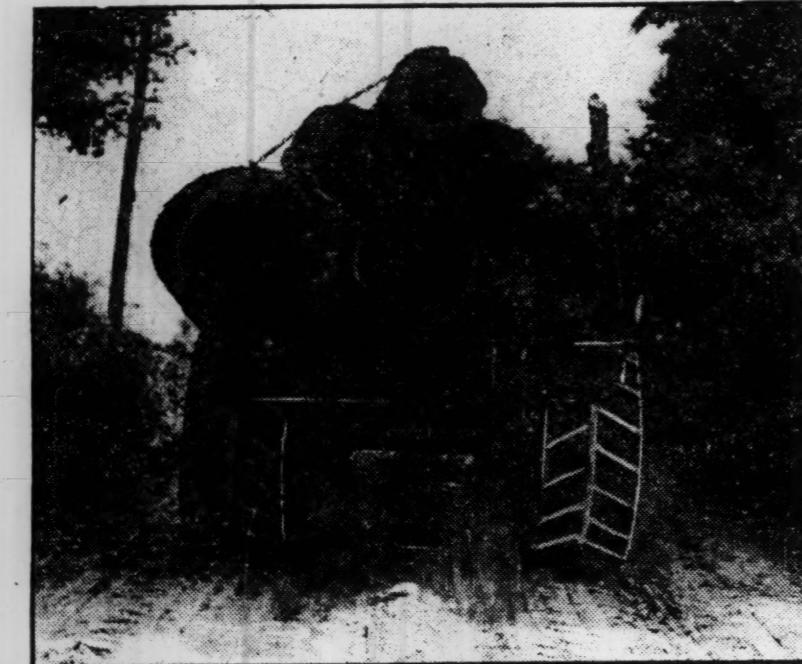
Experience has shown that the truck can get over the ground with its full load in practically all seasons of the year. Even in winter it has done its work. The driving effort is greatly multiplied by the use of a gear ratio much lower than used on trucks in normal service. This limits the speed from seven to 10 miles per hour.

A power winch, driven off the trans-

mission of the truck, is built amidships and controlled by a lever similar to the brake and gear shifter. Loads as high as six tons have been carried without difficulty, although the rated capacity of the truck is five tons. By proper use of the power winch and a simple scheme of rope and chain tackle, the crews have loaded 1000 feet of lumber on the truck in 20 minutes.

Furthermore, its remarkable capacity for loading is availed of in many ways, notably in the salvage of fine specimens

THE MOTOR TRUCK IN LUMBERING



White tractor hauling six tons of hardwood logs from forest to freight car

of hardwood which frequently fall into ravines and cannot be recovered except at the prohibitive cost of installing donkey engines and moving them from place to place, or else diverting the use of horses from more systematic and profitable work.

Fine grades of hardwood—particularly the best specimens of oak, walnut, hickory and ash—have an important part in the logging work of the owner of this truck, and the driver is often called upon to take his crew into the most inaccessible places to bring out fine specimens which have been purchased for specific cabinet work.

batteries and the manufacturers of the electric current.

The trip to the General Electric Company works will permit many of the western visitors to inspect the manufacture of electric motors and other parts of the modern electric car and it is expected that a large delegation will go on this trip.

Special electric cars have been chartered for the trip to the factory, the party later joining those who previously go to Bass Point.

The outing is an annual affair for the members of the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston. Last year's was a big success, and it is foretold that the added interest, due to the greatly augmented membership of the club and the presence of the out-of-town visitors, will produce a field day of greater enjoyment than the previous one. Baseball challenges, trivial claims as to running ability, claims of wrestling proficiency and similar trivial events are expected to be determined there.

The dinner will also be a meeting of the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston, when the visitors will be given an insight into the workings of the organization which has attracted international attention in the fraternity. Short talks on convention topics will also be given.

Chairman E. S. Mansfield of the convention committee and his associates have worked unceasingly to make the convention a success and from the registration cards which arrive in each mail the auditorium of the Engineers Club bids fair to be crowded when the presiding officer, former President W. H. Blood, Jr., of the Electric Vehicle Association of America, calls the convention to order at 1 o'clock Tuesday.

PLAN FINE PROGRAM

CONVENTION OF ELECTRIC MEN PROMISES MUCH

Vehicle Industry From All Parts of the Country Will Be Represented in Boston Next Tuesday

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—An increase in high school enrollment of more than 33,000 is shown between the years of 1902 and 1912 in the latest report of Edward Hyatt, superintendent of public instruction. The present figures for enrollment of high schools are 47,420. All other branches of that state's school system show similar growth.

C. A. COOLIDGE RESIGNS POST

SPOKANE, Wash.—C. A. Coolidge, general manager of the Hill electric lines in the northwest, which include the Spokane and Inland, the Oregon Electric and the United Railways Company of Portland, has resigned.

Emphasis has been laid upon the fact that the various subjects will be open for discussion by the various delegates and it is expected that much good will result from this gathering of the two forces of the electric automobile industry, the manufacturers of the cars and

U. S. ASKS MEXICO TO IMPROVE MAILS

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Burleson today asked the state department to assist him in exchange of mail between this country and Mexico and also ask the Mexican government to improve its money order service.

Because of insurrection in various parts of Mexico, the postal department proposes to make new routings of mail between this country and Mexico and also ask the Mexican government to improve its money order service.

Delay in transmitting "advice" on money orders sent by Americans to Mexico is also causing the postal authorities annoyance. Postmaster General Burleson has requested Secretary of State Bryan to ask Mexico to improve its money order service.

RECORDS BEING BROKEN IN AUTO REGISTRATIONS

Massachusetts Highway Commission Has Issued for the First Six Months of 1913 Nearly as Many as in 1912

ARE OVER 50,000 MARK

That Massachusetts is going to have a record-breaking year from the point of view of number of automobiles registered by its highway commission is already assured, although the first six months of the year have not yet been completed. Not only is this true, but the fact that the first six months will see more cars registered in the Bay state than were registered during the entire season of 1912 appears certain.

On May first the number of ordinary registrations issued by the highway commissioners had reached 42,477, which showed an increase of no less than 9719 or 29 per cent in advance of the number registered for a similar period in 1912.

The total to date is very nearly 45,000 or within about 5000 of the total registration for the 12 months of the 1912 season, when the figures reached were 50,152.

Just how remarkable the increase in registrations of automobiles in Massachusetts has become is shown by taking the figures for 1904 and some of the subsequent ones. In 1904 only 4261 automobile registrations were issued. By 1907 this number had increased to 16,739. It was not until 1909 that the 20,000 mark was reached and that year found them going up to 23,971. Last year was the first one that the 50,000 mark was reached and passed. These figures in table form follow:

Total no.	Increase over previous year
1913 42,477	11,225 32%
1912 50,152	11,225 22%
1911 28,967	7,547 19
1910 21,610	5,253 27
1909 23,971	5,219 24
1908 18,952	1,313 8

*To May 1. To date the number of licenses issued to dealers has passed the 1200 mark as against 1114 for the entire year 1912 and 151 for 1906. In 1908 there were but 26,547 licensed private operators and 7305 professional chauffeurs in this state, a total of but 33,852 persons licensed to operate automobiles. Now there are over 67,000 licensed operators.

Receipts of the highway commission to May 1, from licenses and registrations totaled \$825,230, compared with \$409,810 during the corresponding period of 1912, and \$616,236 for the full 1912 year.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS PRODUCE DRAMA

The Dramatic Club of the High School of Commerce presented the two-act play "The Junior Prom" in the Girls' Latin school hall Friday evening. The program included many musical selections by the school orchestra, Glee Club and string quartet.

Those in the cast were: Samuel Ginsburg, Harry C. Black, William Cunningham, F. Warren Wright, Charles Bell, Arthur Bagnall, Harold Johnson, Julian Pulsifer, George Sherman.

CAMBRIDGE TO MAKE MANY CHANGES IN FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN'S SCHOOL LUNCHES

Lunches skillfully prepared and served on well-managed counters will soon be adopted in the Cambridge high and Latin and the Rindge Technical schools, as a result of the agreement of the Cambridge Club, Cambridge's largest woman's club, to contribute any amount up to \$1500 for equipping the schools with proper lunch counters.

M. F. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools of the Cambridge school department, Mrs. Florence Lee Whitman of the school committee and J. B. Blair, Boston's expert on the dispensing of lunches in the public schools, visited the schools this week to make a study of the situation and to ascertain just what way the interests of the pupils may be best served.

It is planned to change the location of the lunch rooms from the poorly lighted location where they now are to a place with good ventilation and light. The counters will be built according to the latest lines laid down for this particular division of school equipment.

Mr. Blair was the consulting expert in making the arrangements in the Boston schools and has even succeeded in improving the counters there. With the

consent of the Boston school department he is giving Cambridge the benefit of his ideas. The subject has been placed in the hands of pupils of the Rindge Technical school who will work out the plans advised by Mr. Blair. Whether the plans are used or not depends upon the character of their workmanship according to Superintendent Fitzgerald. Mrs. Whitman recently spent several days in New York for the purpose of viewing this branch of schoolhouse equipment in that city.

Superintendent Fitzgerald said, "What we want to do is to work out a plan which will be for the best interests of the school children at large. We feel that they should not only eat good lunches but that they should receive and eat them under favorable conditions. The present rooms where the lunches are served are dark and dingy. Furthermore they are inadequate.

"We are even studying as to the best height to build the tables or counters. The equipment in use in the Boston schools has been approved by the Women's Industrial Union and we desire to equal these. Mr. Blair has been of great assistance in attaining this end."

SCHOOL ENROLMENT GROWS

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—An increase in high school enrollment of more than 33,000 is shown between the years of 1902 and 1912 in the latest report of Edward Hyatt, superintendent of public instruction. The present figures for enrollment of high schools are 47,420. All other branches of that state's school system show similar growth.

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AUTO LAMPS SHOULD BE LIGHTED

May 15.....From 7:30 p. m. to 3:31 a. m.
May 16.....From 7:31 p. m. to 3:30 a. m.
May 17.....From 7:32 p. m. to 3:49 a. m.
May 18.....From 7:33 p. m. to 3:48 a. m.
May 19.....From 7:34 p. m. to 3:47 a. m.
May 20.....From 7:35 p. m. to 3:46 a. m.
May 21.....From 7:36 p. m. to 3:45 a. m.
May 22.....From 7:37 p. m. to 3:46 a. m.
May 23.....From 7:38 p. m. to 3:45 a. m.
May 24.....From 7:39 p. m. to 3:45 a. m.

SPLITDORF ELECTRICAL CO.

180-182 Massachusetts Avenue

Telephone Back Bay 5890

Factory: Newark, N. J.



"Always There"

SPLITDORF PLUGS are—have been and always will be known as the COMMON SENSE PLUG—the standard plug for hard usage.

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In performance you can never mistake them—SPLITDORF PLUGS are gas-tight, soot-proof and unbreakable and do not short-circuit or carbonize.

For the gas engine in automobile, aeroplane, motor truck, motorcycle, motorboat, or farm tractor, or other machine—for the high pressure engine and terrific motor speed to a throttled down and barely revolving motor—SPLITDORF PLUGS never fail.

"Never ignition for old" is a special exchange proposition of great interest to every owner of an automobile that is not equipped with SPLITDORF up-to-the-minute Ignition. Save time and money and write or call for particulars TODAY.

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EASTERN OFFICE AND SALESROOM
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TRUCK



Let us show you the patented sub-frame which insures positive alignment of driving mechanism, the accessible motor positive control, and many other points of superiority. We think we can convince you that the BLAIR TRUCK is a good investment.

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DON'T make your car pay for your tire experiments. Increase your car's efficiency, and reduce the upkeep expense by equipping with

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NON-SKID TIRES

Car owners of experience have proven the car-preserving qualities, the mileage and security value of the Firestone tough tires.

U. S. Firestone's book, "What's What in Tires," tells how and why.

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After the Car Is Chosen
The Question of Supplies
Here we can be of great service to you
Complete Fitings from Top to Bottom
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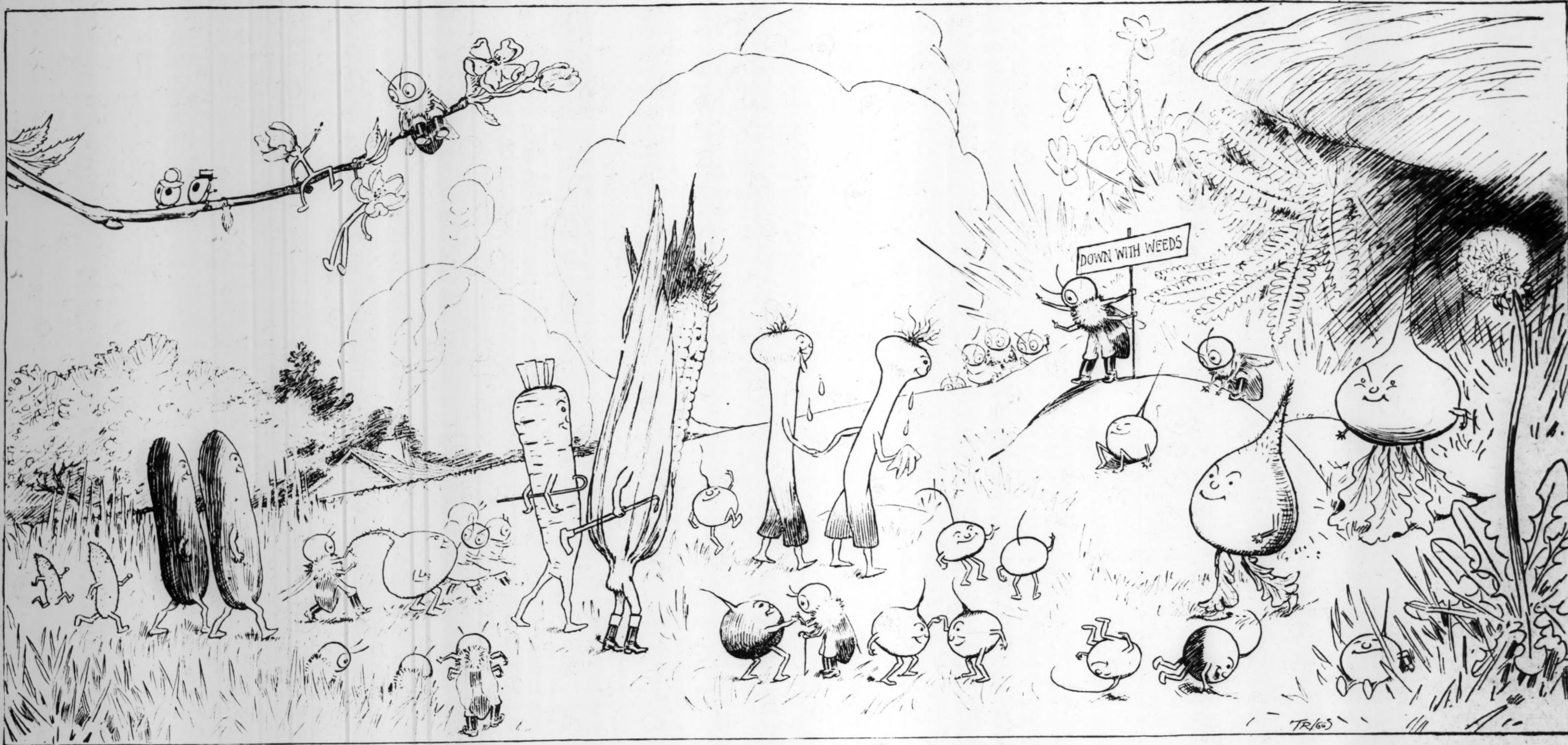
519 Boylston Street, Boston

Tel. Back Bay 6115

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Buzz and Sam and Busy
Called a great convention;
Wrongs I guess they would redress—
Noble their intention!

Sue and May and 'Lida
Hear the plans with glee;
Spring's a fine re-dressing time
All of them agree.

Buzz has raised an army
(Raised it from the seeds)
Bold and gay battalions they
Drive away the weeds.

Kernel Corn's appointed
In his golden bravery;
Flung afar his banners are;
Down with silly slavery!

Clever Captain Carrot,
Re-dressed in orange khaki,
Offers wages to Saxifragues
When the fields are rocky.

Onion sisters weeping—
Quite cut up, you see—
"In un-ion" cry "should all rely,
Not in soldierly."

Mrs. Beet in ruffles
Makes a smiling entry;
While Mister's feet patrol his beat—
He of course is sentry.

Turnip's marching forward—
To turn—he'd never dare it!
"Cut his queel!" says Sammy. "You
Q—cubers should wear it!"

Uniformed in yellow
Come the Corporal Cukes;
Marching there a portly pair,
Grand as any dukes.

Little Pickles scamper,
Thirsty for some vinegar;
Such a draft, though, when it's quaff'd,
Makes a person cynic'er.

All so round and roll-y,
Radishes plebeian,
Ne'er restrain their love of playin'
And arts terp-si-cho-re-an.

So Radish boys are cutting
Capers quite erratic;
True Caper folk can't take a joke—
They're aristocratic!

Saying some one cut them
(Who would care a button?)
Capers vex'd and quite perplexed
Went back to their mutton.

Apple blossoms question
With an eager air,
"What's a weed?" we know indeed
Weeds don't grow up there.

Polka bids his Lady
On the branch to stay,
Guarding well his green umbrella,
While he joins the fray.

Dandy Lion's pleading
Bees will surely heed;
Naught that's good for something should
Be treated as a weed.

MAKING OF BASEBALL
CALLS FOR CAREFUL WORK

THE centers of baseballs are made of pure para rubber in most cases, but the cork center ball, which has been patented, is an exception. The idea of the center piece of rubber, of course, is to give the ball resiliency. If a baseball were made without this center piece, it would not have the desired bounding qualities. The next process in the making of a ball is the winding on of pure woolen yarn. There was a time when the yarn was wound around the para by hand, but soon it became necessary to get a machine which would do the work.

Now all baseballs are wound by mechanical power and much better work than man did, and can do is accomplished.

says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The yarn is wound around the para under heavy tension, almost to a breaking point. Consequently when enough has been put on the ball is very strong and almost solid, due to the tight tension used. There are three layers of woolen yarn over the para. For about an inch in thickness three-ply yarn of blue color is used, and over this is wound a thin layer of white two-ply yarn. The blue yarn is again brought into use, but it is only of one-ply.

Naturally it develops that something to cover the wool yarn must be used in order to keep it from unwinding. The ball must be solid, so that when it comes in contact with a bat the threads will not break or move out of place. It has been found that camel's hair stretched yarn is the best for covering the ball after the wool has been put on and the ball is the size desired. The hair is put on wet and when it dries a contraction takes place, making the ball more firm and at the same time solidifying it. Only the thin layer of the camel's hair is used, just enough to warrant the wool yarn keeping in position. After the drying process is over a very fine layer of specially made cement is applied by means of dipping the ball into the fluid. Then the ball is ready for the cover.

Most balls are covered with alum tan horsehide, the best material it is claimed, which has been found to be of good use for the hammering which a baseball gets. This is cut into its proper shape by means of pin dies, which also punch small holes around the edge of the hide to be used

in the sewing. The ball is sent to the men doing the sewing. A man working at his fastest cannot do more than from two to three dozen a day.

After the sewing has been completed, the seams are rather rough. The ball is put in a rolling machine, which presses out the rough seam and makes the ball smooth all over. This done, the trade mark is stamped, together with the guarantee, size and weight of the ball. The balls are then taken to the packing room, where they are wrapped in tissue paper and still further wrapped in tin foil. They are then sealed in pasteboard boxes and are ready for shipment.

There are surprising numbers of baseballs used and out of every 150 dozen it is claimed that but one ball comes back for being in poor condition. Generally when a ball is returned it is because it is not resilient enough for baseball playing. The batters cannot get their hits because the ball does not rebound with enough force from the bat. The ball with a piece of cork inside the para rubber, it has been proved, has more resiliency powers than one with just the para rubber. There are exceptions, manufacturers will tell you, as some balls without the cork center have just as good rebounding properties as those with the cork. When the cork center ball first made its appearance the batters were rather elated, as it was noticed there was more traveling power. It was adopted by one of the major leagues and many batters improved their averages to some extent.

PITCHING AN EFFECTIVE BALL

Most schoolboy pitchers constantly strive to make their deliveries more puzzling, either by learning unusual curves, which are usually very difficult to control, or by almost throwing their arms off in an attempt to get more speed. If they would only realize it, the same ball thrown from three or four different positions is as good as three or four different curves, says the Youths Companion. Also it is the pitcher who works well within his speed who is effective for the whole stone ceases to bounce, and sinks.

EXCEPT in the matter of coat, the two varieties of the fox-terrier differ little at the present time, although several decades ago the smooth-haired terrier was much the more finished product of the two. He was exhibited in the ring long before his rough-coated cousin had attracted much attention, except among those who kept dogs solely for hunting.

For that reason some of the admirers of the rough-coated terrier maintain that he was long kept solely as a kennel dog, he is the game and better hunter of the two; but that is doubtful. For courage and keenness the two are much alike, although the heavier coat of the wire-haired terrier may give him more endurance in bad weather.

The coat, instead of being close, flat and short, like that of the smooth-haired dog, is broken and comparatively long, but only long enough to give the dog a rough, not a shaggy, appearance. His muzzle, instead of being clean and sharp, is so well-whiskered that it seems as broad as his head. This full foreface with its saucy sprays of hair round the

sharp, dark little eyes, adds an undeniably charm to the terrier's expression. It is surprising that he remained so long in the comparative obscurity of the kennel.

That time has passed, however, and the wire-haired terrier is exceedingly popular today. He is especially favored in England.

Not long ago two wire-haired terriers were sold to America for \$2500 apiece.

The wire-haired breed is not yet as common in the United States as the smooth-haired, but these animals are making friends fast; they combine real beauty with the sturdy terrier character, says the Youth's Companion.

The wire-haired terrier is as quick as a flash, and will hunt anything from a rat to a lion, not because he is savage in disposition but for pure love of the game.

The only thing that he does not enjoy is inactivity.

He is one of the best companions that a man can have,

always sprightly, deeply interested in

what is going on, quite fearless, and

fully aware of his responsibilities as a member of the household.

WHY?

WHY does a stone sometimes bounce when we throw it upon the water?

What happens to a stone when it is thrown into the water depends upon the direction in which the stone is moving at the time it hits the surface of the water, and also upon the force or speed that it possesses at that instant.

Thus, if we throw the stone up into the air it soon begins to fall, and if thrown high enough the force of gravity will cause it to fall perpendicularly before it reaches the surface. The stone will then sink at once to the bottom of the water, says the Children's Magazine.

But if we throw the stone in a direction parallel to the surface of the water it will rebound from that surface every time it hits it, so long as the force driving it is sufficient to overcome the force of gravity which is drawing it down. That is to say, if the stone is thrown with great force in practically a straight line, it touches the water so lightly that the water resists it, and the stone bounces, as we say, or glides along the surface. Sooner or later, however, the force of gravity wins, and the stone ceases to bounce, and sinks.

He has been known to take a night and part of a day to go about 200 feet to reach another tree after he had abandoned the tree on which he had been feeding.

This animal never rests on the top of

the Washington monument. The lit-

tle fellow gazed admiringly at the beautiful view for a minute or two and then said,

"Papa, which is Africa?"—Harper's Young People.

This animal never rests on the top of

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THE :- CHILDREN'S :- PAGE

CAMERA CONTEST



Boston girl on an outing at Old Orchard in Maine, taking a ride on the children's favorite horse

TODAY'S camera contest picture shows a little girl enjoying a horseback ride at Old Orchard, Me. Her name is Elisabeth Redfern Reid, and she is passing through the beautiful Hazelton estate. The horse is a favorite with children, and Mrs. Marie Reid, who sends the photograph, puts on the latter the title "Two Pets."

One dollar award—Mrs. Marie Reid, Boston. Honorable mention — Maimie Holmes Hague, Gampola, Ceylon; Thelma Duane, Santa Ana, Cal.; Mrs. Morgan Emery, Matlock, Wash.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1

SWEETS THAT WILL ADD TO JOY OF CHILDREN'S PARTY

TWO-COLOR jellies look far more tempting than plain shapes. Take two jelly squares of different colors—one yellow and one pink. Melt them according to the directions on the packets. Dampen the molds, and fill each of them half full with jelly of one color. Set the half filled molds in a very cool place, so that the jelly may set as quickly as possible.

Keep the other colored liquid in the kitchen, where it will grow partly cool, but not so cold that it sets. When the first filling is quite firm, pour the remainder of the jelly on the top to fill the molds.

Blancmanges in cups—A shape of this kind needs to be turned out carefully, or it will come apart at the joint between the two colors.

Pretty blancmanges are always popular, particularly when they are made in small cups, so that each child can have a small mold to himself.

Lay a few chopped cherries at the bottom of each cup. Color the cornstarch filling with a little carmine, and you will have most tempting pink shapes. Mix an equal quantity of powdered chocolate or good coco with the cornstarch, and the result is a delicious chocolate cream, which, when trimmed with chopped almonds, is fit for a king.

The children's "surprise"—Cut a neat little circle in the top of each mold, lifting out a piece of blancmange with the handle of the spoon. Fill the hole with strawberry jam, and cork it up again with a preserved cherry, thus making a eggs.

WINDOWS MADE OF SEA SHELLS

As a substitute for glass, sea shells are used to splendid advantage in the Philippines. The windows in the main entrance of a large building in Manila are probably as fine a modern example of the use of sea shells as can be obtained. The sea-shell windows may also be seen at their best in old churches. Manila alone uses in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 kapas shells each year for windows. The largest-sized shells will square about three inches. These sell for from \$4 to \$5 per 1000, according to quality. Shells that will form panes of about two square inches sell for anywhere from \$1.50 to \$3 per 1000, and are used for ordinary purposes, in dwellings, stores, and the like. The shells are translucent and the light comes through them in a soft pearl-gray tone.

LABOR SAVING

In making bread boxes three workers can do the work of 13 bakers by old methods.

Cutting out clothing and cloth caps with dies reduces the workers necessary from three to one.

A carpet measuring and brushing machine with one operator will do the work of 15 men using old methods, says the Detroit Free Press.

In making tin cans one man and a boy with modern appliances can do the work of 10 workers using the old process. One boy operating a machine for turning out woodwork and material for musical instruments does today the work of 25 men under the old method.

ETIQUETTE AMONG THE ROSES

The Blush-rose invited her cousins, Who lived on the dew-sprinkled lea, To put on their gossamer laces And come to her palace to tea.

The White-rose—in love with a zephyr—Really could not take time to go; So she sent her regrets by a bluebird On paper of apple-flower snow.

The Red-rose was playing lawn tennis With a bumblebee powdered with gold; And completely forgot her politeness, Till the summons was ninety days old.

The Moss-rose was taking her noon nap, In a hammock of silver and green, Hung up by a spectacled spider, And fit for the couch of a queen.

"I really can't go to that supper; I've invited the crown prince at ten." So she turned her pink cheek to the sunshines, And me'er thought of the matter again.

The Yellow-rose out in the garden, All lazy and languid and limp, Shook out the fine gold of her tresses, And rolled up her note for a crimp.

And so, when the whimsical banquet, Of honey drops, dew cakes and tea, Was spread in the Blush-rose's palace, Not one of her kin did she see.

And only one card of regrets, dear, On a service of snow silver glow; And that one was brought by the bluebird, On paper of apple-flower snow.

—Selected.

HOW TO RAISE PEANUTS AND WAY TO SALT THEM

TO GROW our own peanuts we chose a moderately rich soil that was somewhat sandy, and planted the nuts in May when the warm weather had come to stay, writes a New York state contributor to Good Housekeeping. The outside shell was removed for better and quicker germination. A couple of nuts to a hill and perhaps two feet between hills for the smaller sorts, or the hills as much as five feet apart for the large vine varieties, will be found a good rule. The nuts should be covered with two inches of earth or less and carefully kept free from weeds, earthing them up somewhat if the bush varieties are used. When the pod-forming spikes begin to grow the plants must not be disturbed, for these must penetrate the soil or the nuts may fail or blight. In the fall, when the leaves show yellow and commence to drop, it is a sign that the nuts are ripe. Our plants were pulled and dried, then the nuts were picked from the vine and further dried. The spot for a peanut bed must be deeply prepared, but it is not best to supply too much nitrogen in the fertilizer.

ing shake them in a saucepan with a very little melted butter and roast in an oven that will brown them evenly. A few points that have been observed as the result of experience may help any one who has not tried this. If the boiling water does not stand long enough the nuts will not skin quickly; on the other hand it must not stand too long. A little practise will determine the time. If the nuts are drained too thoroughly they will not be moist enough to pop the skins off easily, but they must be too moist as well. The salt must be used according to taste; they seem to absorb considerable, and yet if there is too much it is not easy to make them nice and crisp, as they should be when done. There must never be enough butter to make them greasy. If baked in a thick dish and stirred often, so that they are well cooked but not too brown, they will be worth the trouble.

DID NOT SPECIFY

There were some questions in geography in the preliminary examinations for law students who aspired to admission to the bar. "Name 10 animals that live in the Arctic zone." One young man wrote: "Five polar bears and five seals." N.B.—Permit me to call your attention to the fact that the question does not specify that the animals should be of different varieties. He passed.—Christian Intelligencer.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST
Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests



MAILING MACHINE PERFORATIONS

SEVERAL years ago the J. V. Farwell Company, wholesale drygoods merchants of Chicago, first began to use the now almost common mailing machine in sending out their mail. The machine first used and now in use is the mail-order master, writes R. J. Wagner.

As is well known, all mailing machine companies furnish rolls or coils of stamps perforated with their own special perforation to the owners of their machines. To cover the expense of perforating, a charge of 60 cents over face value, for a roll of 3000 stamps is made.

The Farwell Company soon found that, although the charge is small, the large number of stamps used by them, made this quite an item of expense in a short time. To avoid this expense, Mr. Chambers (for whom they are named), invented a machine with which they perforate the stamps themselves. Of course, a new style of perforation had to be adopted to avoid infringing on any existing patents.

The stamps are gotten from the post-office in imperforate sheets of 400.

They are stacked up, from 5 to 10 sheets in a pile, and are then perforated on an ordinary die-punching machine, arranged to perforate an entire sheet of 400 at one operation. The number of sheets perforated at once depends upon the condition of the punches. After this is done the sheets are carefully cut in half horizontally, and these half sheets pasted end to end, making a strip 10 stamps wide, and of any desired length.

The next operation is to pass these strips through the slitting and reeling machine. This machine contains 10 rotary knives fixed on a shaft, and connected with the reeling shaft, on which the stamps are coiled as cut, in strips.

These specially perforated strips are then put in the mailing machine and used as usual.

The 1-cent and 2-cent denominations

are the only ones ever used, with this special perforation.

There was a time before the eight hole perforation (two groups of four holes each) was adopted as standard during which considerable experimenting was done.

These stamps, so perforated, were produced with the sole object of saving expense, and with no idea that they would be of any interest to collectors.

This being the case no attention whatever was paid to preserving data, and no records were kept as to numbers of each kind issued, dates, etc. It is certain, however, that the first style used was the five hole variety, consisting of two groups of two and three holes.

These were not easily separated, and another hole was added, making two groups of three holes each. The same difficulty was experienced with these, and another hole was added, making two groups of three holes and four holes.

Then about Oct. 24, 1911, the present style of eight holes, two groups of four holes each, was adopted as standard, and is the one now in use.

The six hole and seven hole varieties

are the rarest of all, practically none

are known unused, and very few in pairs.

The five hole variety is but very little

more common, but even it is very scarce.

After it was learned that the 5 hole

perf. was impractical, the very few re-

maining were taken out of the machine,

and put to one side, while the 6 hole and 7 hole perf. was tried out.

About this time inquiries began to come in, and when specimens of their perforations were requested, Mr. Chambers sent out the 5 hole variety to collectors, knowing

that they could not be used in the ma-

chine, and must be used up some way. After this very small lot was used up, the 8 hole variety was supplied. Requests for them came in so fast, from collectors, and dealers, that soon a Chicago collector procured the sole right to handle them, and all orders were turned to him. After this none were sent out by the Farwell people themselves.

As is well known, all mailing machine companies furnish rolls or coils of stamps perforated with their own special perforation to the owners of their machines.

There is one error known, a very few of the 1 cent 1912, were perforated with an extra hole, one of the two groups containing 5 holes. Mr. Chambers very quickly noticed this, and stopping the machine, extracted the extra tooth. This was done because the extra hole made the stamps too easily separated, and liable to become torn apart in the machine.

It is said only 10 pairs of this error exist, unused.

MILWAUKEE EXHIBITION

The Milwaukee Philatelic Society held a week's stamp exhibition at the Milwaukee public museum recently. The exhibits covered large and varied range of stamps, but only one lot of U.S. was shown, Chas. Vogelsang's "departments and revenues" which make quite an attractive display.

Mr. Kraft's entry of "British shilling" and "German rarities" was the cream of the exhibition, according to Mekel's. Dr. Rud. Tschau's exhibit of entire sheets showed among other things "Papau, 1907 to 1911" complete. Wm. Voigt had a display of complete unused sets of postage stamps from "four countries" and "their colonies." Dr. Wm. Linke "South America," Alfred Fisher, "Austria and Bosnia," Olaf I. Rose "Norway and Hawaii," Chas. Toelle "British Colonies," Fred Noske "Thurn and Taxis" and "North German Postal District," Chas. Benson "Cuba" showed what can be done by making a specialty in collecting. H. W. Protzmann showed the "cheap old issues" of six "European countries." W. O. Staub's entry was an "exhibit of several hundred stamps" from various countries in an almost perfect condition as centering, postmarks and cleanliness.

STAR IN A WREATH

Mekel's reports seeing copies of the 10c and 20c values of the new Paraguay postage. The design shows a rayed star, encircled by a wreath and a circular band inscribed "República del Paraguay."

"Union Postal Universal" runs across the stamp just under the wreath. The value in figures appears in tablets in the lower corners, with "Centavos" between. The stamps are perforated 1 1/2.

GUIDE TO STAMP'S COUNTRY

B.—This letter overprinted on various Straits Settlements stamps shows they were intended for use in Bangkok.

Ba.—The German form for "Baravia."

B. C. A.—These letters overprinted on certain stamps of the British South African Company (Rhodesia) indicate that they were for use in British Central Africa.

B. C. M.—These letters, indicating "British Consular Mail" appear on the large stamps of Madagascar.

Belgique (or Belgium).—The French and Flemish equivalents, respectively, for Belgium.

Bi-Colored.—Stamps printed in two colors.

Bisected stamps.—Stamps cut into halves or smaller pieces and each portion having franking power as separate stamp.

B. L. C. I.—These letters are shown, one in each corner, on many of the stamps of the Indian Native State of Bhopal.

Bollo (stamp)—Appears on many of the stamps of Italy and states to the catalogue illustrations of which reference should be made where no other word is used.

Braunschweig—The German form for "Brunswick."

British consular mail (or British vice-consulate) Antananarivo—A hand-stamp on the large stamps of Madagascar.

Ba. As.—A contraction for Buenos Aires shown on the so-called "Gauchito" stamps of 1857 which were prepared for use but never issued.

Cuba Verde—Cape Verde.

C. CH.—An overprint on certain French colonial stamps indicating they were for use in Cochinchina.

C. E. F.—An overprint on certain Indian stamps issued for the use of the troops in the "China Expeditionary Force" in 1900 and since used at certain British postoffices maintained in China.

Chine—China.

Communicationes—The only inscription, in addition to value, appearing on certain stamps of Spain.

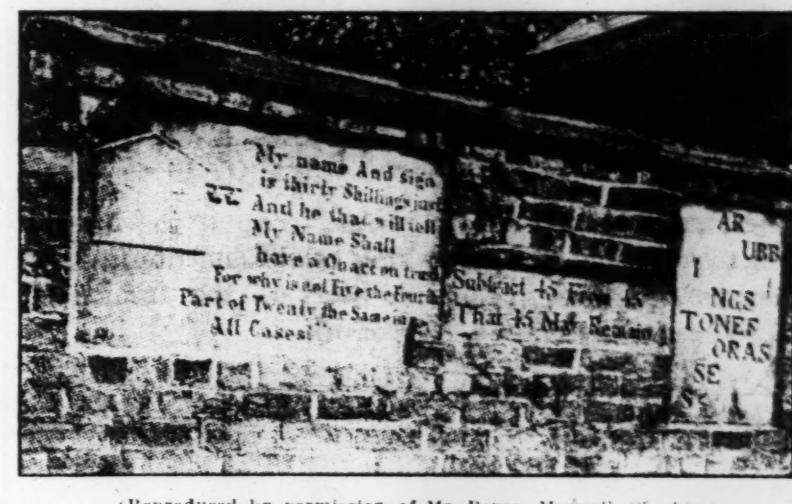
When the Continental Bank Note Company took over the contract, in 1873, it used the National Plate and no serial

LITTLE PROBLEM

66. A man in a row boat leaves his club wharf and rows up the river. The river current runs at the rate of two miles an hour, and he makes headway against it at the rate of two miles an hour. Half an hour after he leaves the wharf a friend who has a message for him leaves the wharf in a motor boat which drives up the river at the rate of six miles an hour. When the motor boat overtakes the row boat, it immediately turns and goes back to the wharf. Assuming that the motor boat lost no time in turning around for the return trip, how long was it away from the wharf?

Answer to Little Problem No. 65.—The first candle burns for six hours and the second for four hours. In two hours (8:30 to 10:30) the first burns as much as the second burns in one and one half hours (8:30 to 10). Hence, in six hours the first burns as much as the second in four and one half hours, so that the second would require one half hour to burn one inch, and it must have been eight inches long originally, while the first must have been nine inches long.

CURIOS WALL INSCRIPTIONS



(Reproduced by permission of Mr. Bevan, Heswall, Cheshire.)

Mural lines and problems seen in English town which may puzzle the passer-by

IT WILL afford entertainment to some persons to study out the solutions of the puzzling propositions appearing on the wall in the accompanying illustration. They make one of the interesting sights in an English town. Following is the answer to the arithmetical problem in the center, to "subtract 45 from 45 that 45 may remain":

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \ 8 \ 7 \ 6 \ 5 \ 4 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 - 45 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 - 45 \\ \hline 8 \ 6 \ 4 \ 1 \ 3 \ 7 \ 5 \ 2 - 45 \end{array}$$

IT WILL afford entertainment to some persons to study out the solutions of the puzzling propositions appearing on the wall in the accompanying illustration. They make one of the interesting sights in an English town. Following is the answer to the arithmetical problem in the center, to "subtract 45 from 45 that 45 may remain":

THE cowbird lays its eggs in the nests of various other birds, distributing them about the neighborhood. Here they are left to hatch and the young to be reared by the foster parents. Cowbirds' eggs have been found in the nests of nearly 100 species of birds, and always the nest of some bird smaller than itself is chosen. Despite this fact, the cowbird's egg is often first to hatch, says a writer for the Craftsman. The young grow very rapidly and being strong and aggressive, not only secure the lion's share of the food but frequently crowd the young of the rightful owner out of the nest onto the ground underneath. This is the only bird in North America that displays such a

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1913

Every Day Tasks Are Done More and More by Electricity

Dwellers in City or Country See Many Labor-Saving Utensils Come to Domestic Work in Every Room in the House

COMFORT IN THE HOME

WHEN the American Museum of Safety recently awarded the Rathenau gold medal to Thomas A. Edison for his electric safety lamp, it must have come as a recognition of what the invention amounts to as such, and because to the mining world it means little less than a revolutionary method for bringing artificial light to aid man's burrowing in the earth.

As used by the miner, the electric lamp removes one of the chief difficulties of working underground. But, after all, this lamp is only an incident in the remarkable adaptability of the perfected storage battery; and because this battery can be made to fit into almost every activity of the present the industrial world is quick to see the importance of the portable power system that the battery exemplifies.

The farm today is no less a direct industrial factor within a nation than is the shop. Farmers have been among the first to seize upon the electrically operated motor as an agency for getting things done better and quicker than before. Take a run to one well appointed farm, large or little, and it is likely that where formerly you would find the farmer and his family toiling from early morning until late at night to get through with the work now the electric motor, used as a handy helper, eliminates many of the heavy tasks and allows some time for other things than labor.

Farm Buys Power

There is no doubt that in the past customers for the electric power station have been looked for either in manufacturing centers or in the development of local factory sites near the source of power generation. But when it became patent to the distributors of electric power that farmers would take advantage of electricity in case it was brought to their doors by way of mains run along the country roads, no time was lost in making ready. The supplanting of animal effort or local engines of some kind with motor power has proved a paying investment for the agriculturist.

The motor vehicles, including both pleasure cars and auto trucks, now are considered indispensable adjuncts of town and country life, and whether it is gasoline or electricity that furnishes the propelling power their value is established. In a general way, even that part of the public which knows little about automobiles by personal experience understands that today it would be well-nigh an impossibility to get along without the horseless vehicle. Electric power, therefore, applied in locomotion along the highways and the byways may not be considered in the line of strict innovation. But there are a hundred and one other things that today assume two-fold importance when motive power of years ago and that of the present are placed side by side for comparison. And to come back to the farm, it is there that one may get the bird's-eye view, as it were, of electricity's multifarious uses.

Take dairying as an illustration. Where the experiments have been given consideration much better results are

SAFETY LAMP ATTACHED TO HELMET



Storage battery perfected by Thomas A. Edison is strapped to back of a miner

obtained by the use of milking machines operated by motor-driven vacuum pumps than by the method that makes milking become manual labor. Again, the electrically operated cream separator does the work systematically and evenly, and permits the attendant to look on with the satisfaction of knowing that there is to be no slipping up. Or the motor may be used to run a wood saw or a feed grinder. If more bulky work is to be done in the field, the motor may be mounted on a truck and taken to where it is wanted on the farm, where wire connection is made.

Revolution Results

It is not so long ago that it was a common plaint among farmers that most comforts in the way of modern living were found only in the city. No doubt one reason why so many farmers' sons and daughters have sought the built-up communities has been because of the fact that to them city life furnished better chances and more comforts, such as the young people considered they were entitled to enjoy. Then came the telephone in the country districts, and this electrical beginning seemed to afford some relief from isolated conditions. Such communication with the outer world brought a sense of drawing nearer. But the wire which today carries power undoubtedly exceeds in value the wire that carries only sound. It has been said with effect that much of the idle land in the United States is unused because of its remoteness from the railroads. The electric railways, now running along so many country roads, act as feeders to the trunk line steam railroads, and thus open up for productive thousands of acres of land at present of little value.

As a matter of fact, the practical farmer must be convinced of the economic value of electricity before he will consider the expense involved in its adoption. And, of course, the extent to which electricity should be adopted will

Housekeeper Given Aid

In the household and this concerns the city home no less than the living quarters of the farm—electricity has

ROSLINDALE MAN HAS A RARE COPY OF BOOK OF PSALMS

Harvey E. Stone Has One of Few Specimens of Work by Jeremiah Rich Done in Ancient Shorthand System, Which Was Found on Texas Plains 50 Years Ago

Fifty years ago a copy of Jeremiah Rich's book of Psalms in meter, which was published in shorthand about 250 years ago, was found on the plains of Texas. The volume, said to be of rare value, was handed down until Harvey E. Stone of 55 Aldrich street, Roslindale, became its possessor. Bibliographers pronounce the book to be one of the few of its kind in existence. Nelson's encyclopedia is authority for the statement that a scholar and teacher known as Jeremiah Rich published a system of shorthand, devised by William Cartwright, 267 years ago. The system was extremely crude when compared to the highly developed phonography of today. About 1669, Mr. Rich wrote the book of Psalms and the New Testament in meter, using his system, and had each published in a minute volume. It is said that few of these editions are left, at the present day.

The book is as large as the average pocket matches, and about a half inch thick. The black cardboard cover and even the pages are well preserved, and the shorthand characters, necessarily inscribed small, are as clear as ever. Most of the characters are the size of the smallest stroke of the modern systems.

For a frontispiece, the volume has an engraving of Jeremiah Rich, author, dressed in old time fashion. On the introductory page the old style letter S appears like our present small F. The page reads, "The whole Book of Psalms in Meter—according to the art of short writing written by Jeremiah Rich, author and teacher of the said art. London printed and sold by Samuel Booley, in Thames street, and elsewhere."

During the year, 109,842,000 bushels of Canadian grown wheat was moved by water from the head of the lakes to destinations in the East. Buffalo comes first with 49,942,000 bushels, Georgian bay with 20,919,000 bushels, Montreal 15,512,000 bushels, other Canadian ports 20,458,000 bushels, and unclassified 3,078,000 bushels. The great advantage which Buffalo has over the other ports mentioned is that it is open for navigation from a fortnight to a month longer than places which have to depend upon the Welland and Saint Lawrence routes. The all-water freight rate from Ft. William to Montreal in May was 54 cents a bushel, while the rate from Ft. William to New York in the same month was 7.12 cents. For November the rate to Montreal was 7.12 cents and to New York by Buffalo was 8.61 cents.

Motor Help on the Farm Does Heavy Work Afield and Banishes the Drudgery of Toil Now Better and Quicker Done

FARMER GAINS EASE

come to mean a great deal. Apart from lighting and the telephone, there is little in the house which may not be made electrically responsive. Take the sewing machine, as an example, and notice how the small motor attached to the driving wheel simplifies the task. Overhead an attachment to the electric light connection furnishes the current which sets the machine in motion. Where the operator does not have to furnish power to the machine, much closer attention can be given to the work itself.

Electric power for laundry uses is becoming quite the popular thing. And why not, since it conserves household energy? The motor-driven washing machine and the centrifugal dryer are great time and labor savers. The motor may also be directly geared to a mangle. The electric flat iron has its special value. The vacuum cleaner has become close to a necessity.

And then the kitchen. Few doubt today that devices for cooking and heating without coal or oil or gas—without smoke, flame or soot—offer great advantages. The turn of a switch brings on the current or cuts it off. A new epoch has developed in domestic science with the arrival of electricity in the household. Ideal housekeeping is more than a possibility than ever before. There is the electric coffee percolator; the cooking and baking outfit, including the electric broiler; the electric chafing dish, the toaster, the freezer.

Just Making Start

L. D. Gibbs, whose connection with things electrical has been so intimate as to furnish him with information of the widest range, in discussing the possibilities of motors in the home ventured the opinion that merely a beginning had been made.

"That beginning," said Mr. Gibbs, "is, of course, considerable. But it seems to me that it requires daily association with electrical inventors and knowledge as to their ideas, to estimate electricity at its

CREAM SEPARATOR IN THE DAIRY



Electrically-operated apparatus belted up and in action near Yates City, Ill.

full value. A new thing in the electrical world appears and soon the public makes its own use of it. But think of the labor, the study, the experiments, before the thought becomes externalized. We see what the electric lamp means to the miner. This contrivance is really a very remarkable one, simple as it is, and yet so replete with value to men

4.5 inches high. It is almost impossible

for the miner to tamper with the lamp so as to cause trouble.

"We have now been discussing the less known electrical appliances," Mr. Gibbs continued, "but while much is known about the application of electricity to cars, yet even in cases where gasoline furnishes the propulsive force the electric current is now generally employed also. For instance, there is that very essential thing of being able to start the machine quickly. Here the storage battery for ignition, lighting, signals, etc., fills a decidedly important place. What a difference it is to merely push a button and start your machine, compared to working a crank in front of the machine to get it in going order."

There is something else that ought to be considered in connection with auto cars worked by electricity. The time is at hand when there will be battery stations, just as at present you find stations everywhere for the supplying of gasoline. It will be possible when in need of a fresh charge to merely get to the nearest station and have your battery replaced by another battery fully charged. It will be the most simple thing in the world and it is actually working now in some places.

"What I am saying about auto cars applies with no less force to motor boats. As a matter of fact, electricity is called to the boat, the study, the experiments, before the thought becomes externalized. We see what the electric lamp means to the miner. This contrivance is really a very remarkable one, simple as it is, and yet so replete with value to men

4.5 inches high. It is almost impossible

to attach to the back of the miner. The conductors lead upward through a guide

in the miner's cap, and pass over the leather support which is attached to a leather strap on the front of the cap. The battery complete weighs about two pounds,

and is a trifle over five inches wide and

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

HE OR SHE
If with the mother you should care
To make a sincere "hit,"
In speaking of the babe beware
You do not call it "it."

MADE CLEAR

"Won't you please tell me the paints
you use to get that exquisite hue of the
waves?"

"Oh, yes, water colors."

ANNUAL LESSONS

Anon, when summer comes again,
Young ladies going to the shore,
On meeting new admirers, then
Must all be taught to swim once more.

DECIDEDLY

"Do you know there is a great deal in
association. A man's standing is fixed
more or less by his street."

"Yes, especially by his Bradstreet."

THINKING

Yes, women's thought, it may be said,
Is tending in a new direction.
From headwork to the cost of bread,
From fudge to factory inspection.

EDIFYIN

"Do you think that if women generally
were given the ballot it would help them
to understand the national issues?"

"Well, it would help them to understand
that the men do not understand
such things any better than the women
do."

REFORM

I am convinced that if the women
had more to say about running the govern-
ment they would do some things
better."

Yes, indeed! Instead of selling a
book holding 48 cents' worth of stamps
for half a dollar they would sell a half-
dollar book for 48 cents."

SOBER SECOND THOUGHTS

Through all the past, with memories
of rich.

I've kept me many a friend
By tearing up the letters which
I wrote but did not send.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC—Work has
begun upon the new Capitol. By the
time it is ready for occupancy Missouri will
have spent about \$3,500,000 on the work and
will have a building which in the nobility of its site and the
beauty of the design will be entirely
worthy of this great state. There are
great public buildings in the United
States which vastly exceed in cost and
magnificence the structure which Mis-
souri is to erect in Jefferson City, but,
unfortunately for their builders, they
stand as enduring monuments of dis-
honor. In thinking of those buildings
the sense of what they should stand for
is always obscured by the memories of
graft and extravagance which they in-
variably call up. The Republic is con-
fident that Missouri will suffer no such
humiliation. The work is in the hands
of a competent commission whose aim
will be to finish the work at the lowest
cost for which good work can be had
and to turn over to the state a Capitol
which shall remind the generations to
come that their ancestors were good
builders and honest men.

WASHINGTON HERALD Those who
are not aware of the American spirit are
marveling at the speedy
reclamation of Dayton, O. . . . People are buy-
ing, have to buy, be-
cause well nigh on to
100,000 persons lost their household
goods. Better buildings are being
erected. The factories, which started
new in an incredibly short time, are
overwhelmed with orders. Men are
working overtime and even double time,
and will have to do so for months
to come. All who are thus willing to
work receive higher wages than before.
The devastated blocks will be cov-
ered with more imposing structures.
There is life and activity everywhere,
and hope, confidence, progressiveness and
a determination to make a greater city.
This courage . . . denotes a quality that
is among the real and most valuable
assets possessed not only by Dayton, but
by every American community!

NEW YORK GLOBE—The most grati-
fying thing in connection with the
assay of the Under-
wood tariff bill by the
house is the calmness
with which the country
receives the news. There
is no alarm. Business goes on in great
volume. More pig iron was produced in
April than any month in the country's
history. If there is a little slowing-up
in some lines it is no more than has
occurred in many years—a natural re-
action from the activity of recent
months. The Underwood bill is thus
accepted by the business community as
a measure that does not seriously
menace prosperity. It lowers duties, but
not to the point of turning over the
American market to goods produced
under lower wage scales. It is apparently
assumed that there will be no
violent disturbance of prices. In the
Senate the attack will center against the
free wool and the free sugar provisions.
It is not improbable that they will be
modified. Indeed, there is some reason
for thinking they were inserted in the
bill just before its introduction in the
House in order to have something to
yield to the more conservative Senate
and thus save the remainder of the bill
from attack.



New "OLYMPIC"

FITTED WITH
DOUBLE SIDES
AND ADDITIONAL
WATERIGHT BULKHEADS
EXTENDING FROM THE
BOTTOM TO THE TOP
OF THE VESSEL
Will Sail from New York
May 24¹⁰ A.M.—June 14,
and Regularly Thereafter

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ONE CLASS CABIN (II). SERVICE, \$50
Canadian May 21, 8 P.M.; Winifred June 14
Bohemian June 7, noon; Devonian June 21

AMERICAN

N.Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York—Queenstown—LiverpoolAdriatic . . . May 22, noon; Cedric . . . June 5
Celtic . . . May 29, noon; Baltic . . . June 12

Atlantic Transport

New York—London Direct

Minerva . . . May 24, 8:30 A.M.; Minna . . . June 7
Mimosa . . . May 31, 8 A.M.; Minneapolis . . . June 14

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Saturday, July 19, 10 A. M.

Saturday, Aug. 9, 12 Noon

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Enabling passengers to arrive in

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HAMBURG on seventh day. Books

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America . . . May 22, 10 A. M.

1st&2nd class . . . May 28, 1 P. M.1st&2nd class . . . May 29, 1 P. M.

Paris—Gravesend . . . June 4, 9 A. M.

Cleveland . . . June 7, 11 A. M.

Victoria—Lubeck . . . June 10, 10 A. M.

Paris—Linen . . . June 12, 10 A. M.

Philadelphia . . . June 17, 9 A. M.

America . . . June 19, 10 A. M.

1st&2nd cabin only. *Will call at Boulogne.

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Bluecher . . . June 24

Cincinnati . . . July 12

Lyon . . . July 29

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MEDFORD, Ore.—Through formal sig-

nature of the contract between the Port-

land Beaver Cement Company, the \$600,-

000 corporation, and the Rogue River

Public Service Corporation, successor to

the Rogue River Canal Company for the

last company to supply 2000 horsepower

electric power a month for three years

for the operation of the cement plant,

the fact became public that a consolidat-

ion of power sites between Grants pass

and Rogue river is nearing completion

which will involve property values ex-

ceeding \$5,000,000.

CANAL NAVIGABLE

FOR RIVER BOATS

SUSIUN, Cal.—The canal from Lind-

say slough to the 600 acre reservoir on

the Burns place was filled recently and

in turn filled the reservoir which will

irrigate several thousand acres of the

Solano farms.

The canal is 80 feet wide, 19 feet deep

and 10 miles long. It is navigable for

river steamers.

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DOUBLE SIDES
AND ADDITIONAL
WATERIGHT BULKHEADS
EXTENDING FROM THE
BOTTOM TO THE TOP
OF THE VESSEL
Will Sail from New York
May 24¹⁰ A.M.—June 14,
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N.Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
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Ladies going to Boston without male escort
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C. M. READE, Prop.

READE, C. M.

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HOUSE

15 MINUTES FROM
PORTLAND

BOOKLET

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HOUSE

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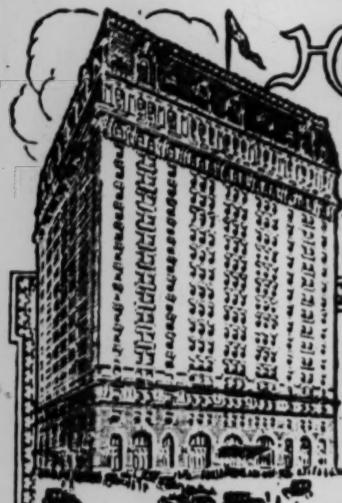
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Room with detached bath	\$2 to \$3
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Connecting rooms and suites as desired	\$3 to \$8

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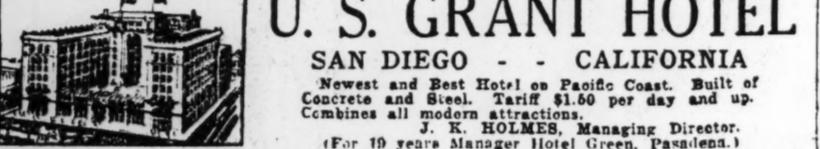


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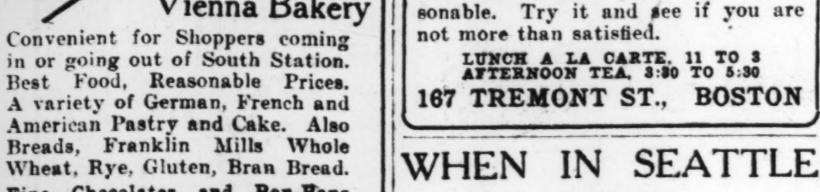
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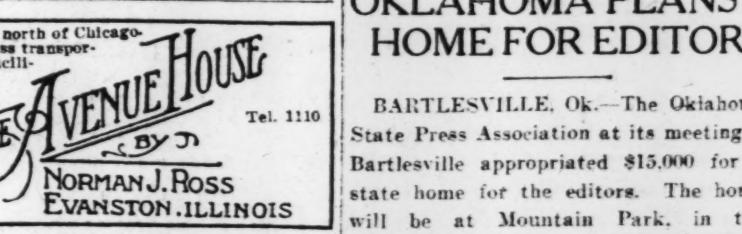
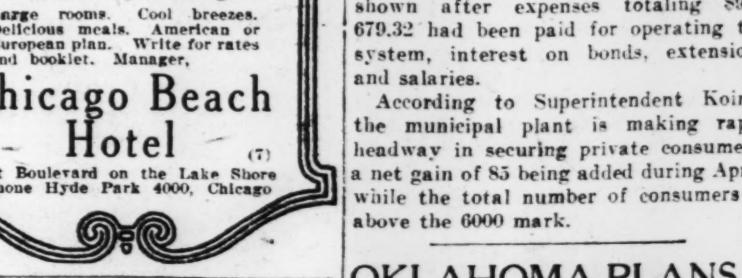
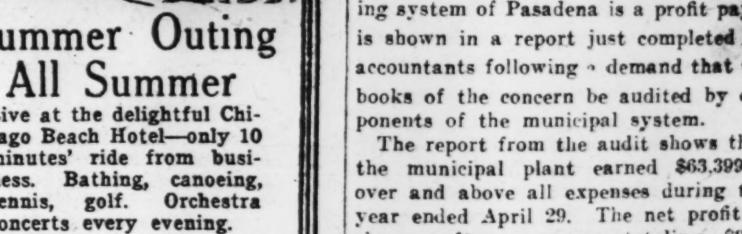
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PASADENA, Cal.—That the city lighting system of Pasadena is a profit payer is shown in a report just completed by accountants following a demand that the books of the concern be audited by opponents of the municipal system. The report from the audit shows that the municipal plant earned \$63,399 over and above all expenses during the year ended April 29. The net profit is shown after expenses totaling \$95,679 had been paid for operating the system, interest on bonds, extensions and salaries.

According to Superintendent Koiner the municipal plant is making rapid headway in securing private consumers, a net gain of \$5 being added during April, while the total number of consumers is above the 6000 mark.

BARTLESVILLE, Ok.—The Oklahoma State Press Association at its meeting at Bartlesville appropriated \$15,000 for a state home for the editors. The home will be at Mountain Park, in the Arbuckle mountains, and on the only large lake in the state. To provide a fund for the building, practically every paper of importance in the state signed contracts for advertising which were sold for \$15,000.

The home will be open the year around to all members of the Oklahoma Press Association and their families without charge.

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In the Center of Shopping and Amusement District. Elec-

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SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

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Arthur C. Lane, 50 Charles st.
Jennie Marzynski, 104 Elliot st.
Charles A. Nichols, 174 Franklin st.
P. E. Richardson, 538 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 97 Harrison ave.

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H. L. Brewster, 1042 Narragansett st.

Richard McDaniel, 90 Meridian st.
Miss J. Apple Taylor, 29 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON

Howard Friberg, 104 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.

S. D. James, 365 West Broadway.

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Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

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ATTLEBORO

L. H. Cooper, Ayer

Sherwin & Clegg

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Beverly News Company.

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W. D. Palme, 235 Washington st.

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George C. Holmes, 15 Center st.

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F. L. Beunke, 503 Massachusetts ave.

CANTON

George B. Louie

CHARLESTOWN

Jas. Blundford, 128 Winthrop st.

Smith Brothers, 196 Broadway.

William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

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Danvers News Agency.

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James W. Hunnewell, 2024 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN

S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

DORCHESTER

B. H. Hunt, 104 Dorchester ave.

Charles A. O'Connell, 505 Bowdoin st.

EVERETT

M. B. French, 43 Broad st.

GLENDALE

J. H. McDonald, Glendale square.

PALMER

J. W. Mills, 104 Palmer st. 41 So. Main.

FALCONER

L. M. Harcourt, Pittsburg

FRANKLIN

J. W. Batchelder, Franklin

GLoucester

James H. Littlejohn, 38 Elm Pk. ave.

FRANK

M. Shurhoff, 114 Main st.

HANOVER

William E. Hart, 27 Washington sq.

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LEXINGTON

G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimack st.

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NEEDHAM

V. A. Rowe, 16 New Bedford

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G. L. Briggs, 161 Purchase st.

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A. S. Peterson, 108 Rockland

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C. L. Wirt, 26 Harrison ave.

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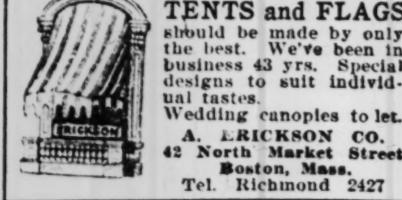
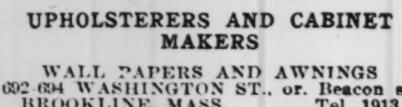
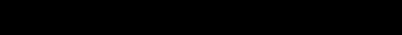
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Supplies for Women and the Home

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Simplex Wash Suits

Represent the highest type of washable suits for boys, 2½ to 7 years. They are distinctive and economical. Finely tailored, and made under the cleanest conditions.

CUT ILLUSTRATES STYLE OF OUR \$1.50 GRADE
Made in blue and brown stripe, percales, blue chambray, brown stripe madras, white with blue and white with brown stripe chevron.

Arrived with every suit. Delivered free to any part of the U. S. on receipt of post office or express money order. Others up to 3.00.
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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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Paris Tel. 3193
7 Rue Aubé

FOR COMFORT you should wear one of our
CUSTOM MADE CORSETS

Which combine all the advantages of PERFECT FIT and MODISH LINES
CORSETS for large women, with elastic bandage for reducing the figure.
CORSETS of imported silk mesh, with rubber gussets, ideal FOR ATHLETIC
WEAR.

CORSETS of imported crocheted mesh FOR SUMMER MONTHS.

CORSETS on quick notice TO OUT-OF-TOWN VISITORS.

CORSETS copied and orders filled 24 hours' notice.

Old corsets cleaned and made over like new.

20 WEST 34TH STREET Adjoining Waldorf-Astoria NEW YORK

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MISS M. F. FISK

THE RED GLOVE SHOP, 44 WEST STREET
Would call your attention to the varied line of GLOVES for all kinds of occasions. There are Doeskin, Chamois, Buckskin, Kid and Capeskin, and all shades in the Fashionable Silk Gloves—whatever you desire in Gloves you will find at this house, who will take pleasure in serving you.

WATERBURY'S NEW CITY HALL TO COST \$600,000

Architects' Competition Program Calls for Indiana Limestone and Marble Building

WATERBURY, Conn.—This city's new city hall is not to exceed \$600,000 in cost, according to the program of the competition for the selection of an architect to draw the plans for the new building. This program has been distributed to the different architects who will compete, and was drawn up by Prof. Warren P. Laird of the University of Pennsylvania. The cost of the building is the principal guide by which the architects must go in drawing their plans, and covers the cost of the structure complete.

This includes all fixed and built-in furniture, lighting fixtures, lighting and ventilating systems, mechanical plant and its apparatus and machinery, heating system, grading pavements and curbs, the fees of all architects, and other experts in the designing, and supervision of the building, and the costs of the competition. The cost of the furniture and furnishings, office equipment and apparatus of the police and fire headquarters is not included in the \$600,000.

Five hundred thousand cubic feet is the restriction to which the space demands of the building is limited. It is believed that the building called for can be constructed and finished at a cost not exceeding 40 cents a cubic foot. The building will be of fire-proof construction and the external walls will be constructed of hard brick and trimmed with Indiana limestone. The interior finish will be of hard marble for the floors and wainscot of first and second corridors. A system of forced ventilation will be installed. No tower or dome is desired.

No limit to the number of stories in the building has been set, but the plans ask that they be as few as possible. Although it will be one single building it will be cut up into three divisions.

PROVIDENCE MAY CLOSE SCHOOLS ON MONEY LACK

Department Has Deficit and Asks Added Funds but Common Council Refuses Transfer

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Unless the common council transfers \$20,000 from the appropriation for new highways to the school department to make up the deficit there, the public schools of this city will have to be closed, according to members of the school committee.

The subject will probably be settled at the special meeting of the city council Monday noon, when the finance committee is expected to report back to the common council that if the \$20,000 asked for by the school department is to be taken from any money on hand it will have to come in large part, if not in total, from the appropriation for new highways.

Members of the council are firm in their determination not to take money needed for the building of streets and use it to help out the school department, which had an appropriation at the beginning of the year more than 11 times as large as that of the department from which it is proposed to take the \$20,000.

The school committee is in readiness, if the \$20,000 request is turned down, to call a special session and give notice to the teachers that the schools will close two weeks early in June because of lack of funds.

The school committee asked the city council for \$31,000 to make up its deficit, and after consideration the finance committee recommended, at the meeting of the common council May 5, that \$20,000 be allowed, and that it be taken from the appropriation for new highways.

SHORTER HOURS WON

About 80 employees of the Colonial Can Company of South Boston return to work today under an agreement by which they secure a reduction from 58 to 55 hours a week for which they with another 70 who returned yesterday, came out on strike last Wednesday.

Specialists in the Care and Repair of Diamonds and Other Precious Stones. Special Designs to Order.

Homer's

Watch Bracelets

For your selection we have a complete line of **Wrist Watches** in Bracelet and Strap styles, for dress and outdoor wear. Gold, gold-filled and silver \$3 up. One special lot of gold-filled and sterling silver (leather) Watch Bracelets, \$4.95, regular \$7.50 goods.

We also have special styles and values for Wedding and Graduation Gifts.

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Established for 30 years
45 WINTER STREET, BOSTON

Our well equipped WATCH DEPARTMENT for the sale and repair of the best makes of high and low grade watches in charge of MR. J. EDWIN BLAISDELL

Sterling Silver and Parian Ivory

J. William Tratt
ENGRAVER
387 Washington St.
Room 717
BOSTON, MASS.

Monograms, Ciphers, Inscriptions, plain and ornamental on gold, silver, ivory, etc., Wedding Invitations, Calling Cards, Stationery, Dies, etc.

Send for sheet of designs.

GENUINE MARZIPAN

The delicious German confection in plain or natural colored fruit forms. Prepared from granulated almonds.

1 lb. \$5c. C. A. SCHULTZ, 1435 Wells St., Chicago. Tel. North 1703.

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Full Line of Spring and Summer Millinery

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Ladies' and Gent's Straw and Panama Hats

Cleaned, Dyed and Re-blocked into Latest Styles

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CORSETS—Front and back laced, custom made; will give slender appearance and guaranteed to keep shape until worn out; strictly up to date. H. W. LOGAN, 402 Boylston St., room 210, Boston, Mass.

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Two genuine oil paintings for \$3; they will be sent at our expense by parcel post for free examination by any reader of The Christian Science Monitor in the U. S. Payment to be sent by mail with package, if you are not more than pleased with our paintings: one moonlight; one sunset; marine scenes, 4½x8 inches, \$3.00 for both or \$1.75 for one, worth \$10.00 each. They are mounted on stretchers, all freehand work. Permit us to prove to you that good paintings may be produced without going to a price, and answer quickly, please. NATIONAL ART LEAGUE, 802 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Portraiture in OIL and CRAYON

Work of the highest quality, reasonable prices.

Large Portraits from small pictures of every description a specialty for thirty-five years.

WILLIAM H. KINGMAN

Studio at Residence, 2 Middle Street, Reading, Massachusetts

MAYOR DEMANDS PLAYSTEAD ACTION

Insisting that the park and recreation commissioners take definite action relative to a site for the ward 19 playground, Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday gave the board four days in which to act. He said that if they do not accept the site he will take extreme measures.

SHORTEST HOURS WON

About 80 employees of the Colonial Can Company of South Boston return to work today under an agreement by which they secure a reduction from 58 to 55 hours a week for which they with another 70 who returned yesterday, came out on strike last Wednesday.

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We have this design in brooches and pendants. Write for our catalog.

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Norfolk Suit in heavy linen \$12.00

White, Blue, Lavender

Smart Tub Frocks Unusual Gowns for All Occasions

Send for measuring blanks and instructions for self measure. Sketches on request.

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FURS REPAIRED DYED

At Summer Prices When shall we call for them? Tel. Oxford 113.

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HAIR GOODS ON APPROVAL

Send lots of your hair and we will mail you your choice of 3 stem or 3 separate straight hairpins; high grade guaranteed. Just the right size to pin on your waist or hang on a neck chain. Price 10c. E. SHOWERS & CO., 32 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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Special Three-Piece Set Nightgown, Combination, Undervest, \$5

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Teach your children—or buy—yourself—how to earn money in your spare time. It is your duty when you are on duty to earn money.

1.00 DOWNS AND 50c PER WEEK

If you are reliable people, you can come in on our special offer, and take home one of our \$10.00 Mandolins, or a \$10.00 Violin and Bow, on these terms, or by paying cash, however way suits you. If on weekly payments, bring a letter from some reliable business or professional man or your landlord. Either of these instruments are of standard make, finest material and workmanship, elegant tone and finish.

This is not the easiest time of year on this class of goods, so we are going to price them small number of the week. When this quantity is gone, \$10.00 cash is the only way they can be bought.

Many music-loving children are denied the pleasure of performing instrumental music, because they never had the opportunity of parents' hesitate, lacking confidence in their ability, however intelligent, energetic study and persistent practice have made creditable players of many persons who began in early life with these methods. There is a concise, clearly defined, practical method for every instrument used today. We have these methods **AN** **WILL** **GIVE** **YOU** **FREE**, ALSO **THE FIRST FOUR LESSONS**, on either of these instruments, provided you bring this advertisement.

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Specially Compiled CATALOGUE of
Nearly 600 SACRED SONGS**

comprising songs that have been used in Church Services and compiled from lists published in various papers. This catalog is of especial interest to Church Soloists, or to those from home singing. It will be mailed on receipt of ten cents by

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Piano and Normal Work
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TRAINING FOR THE STAGE
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Baritone
Under direction of Wolfson Musical Bureau of N. Y.

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YOU ELIMINATE all element of chance or uncertainty if your contract calls for an

Estey Pipe Organ

Your correspondence is respectfully solicited.

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FOR SALE—In excellent condition, upright piano with Angelus player and 150 carefully selected music rolls; see by appointment only. G. T. LONG, Telephone 846 Morningstar, New York City.

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99 Massachusetts Ave., cor. Tremont St.
Hours 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tel. Tre. 1337-W.

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL
Tel. Ox. 1290-149 Tremont St.
Rooms 910, 911, Lawrence building, Boston

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth Street, and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. for the First Church, and all its branch organizations—*Mortals and Immortals*. Sunday school at The Mother Church at 10:45 a.m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

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51 SUDBURY STREET

MANUFACTURERS OF

Office, House and Bank Safes
Catalogue and Prices Upon Application

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES**HELP WANTED—MALE****Salesman Wanted**

To handle a new proposition in the electrical field. Electrical engineer preferred. Only those who have proved their ability in this line will be considered. Exceptional opportunity for the right man. Apply by letter to

THE Q-P SIGNAL CO.
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WASHER WANTED for automobiles; one having experience with private family preferred. DETROIT ELECTRIC, 903 Boylston st., Boston.

BOOK COMPOSITOR acquainted with the Spanish language. MR. EMBRY, 224 Albany st., Cambridge.

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

J. Edward Kirker, 34 Walnut street, Village square, Brookline, has sold the modern three-apartment brick and stone house at 390 Harvard street, Brookline, together with 2196 square feet of land, all valued by the assessors at \$15,200, of which \$2200 is on the land. Title is given by the Newtonville Trust Company to Agnes G. Croftwell, wife of Dr. James C. Croftwell of Boston, who buys for investment.

The attractive private dwelling at 370 Washington street, Brookline, corner of Goodwin place, opposite the public library and Savings Bank building, has been sold to Mary J. McMahon of Brookline, who buys for a home. This property is taxed on \$11,200, of which \$6200 is on the lot of 6132 square feet of land.

On East Milton road, Brookline, a lot of land containing 3000 square feet had been transferred from Carrie S. Fife to James O'Farrell, who is to improve immediately with a modern three-family apartment house.

The private brick dwelling at 43 Waycross street, Brookline, has been sold by Miss Emma L. James of Newton to Sarah J. Nolan of Brookline. This property consists of a dwelling and 3790 square feet of land, in one of Brookline's most attractive residential districts. The valuation by the assessors is \$6700, the land being valued at \$2200. The purchaser buys for a home. The broker in these transactions was J. Edward Kirker.

SALES OF SEASHORE PROPERTY

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building reports the sale for Frank J. Thorne of four lots of land, containing 17,200 square feet at Central avenue and Sea street, near the Waveland station, Hull, to E. B. Daley, who buys for improvement.

Houghton & Rich of the Easton building have just completed the sale of two large 11-room summer cottages on Lewis street, corner of Mainone avenue, overlooking the ocean, at Waveland, Hull, for Samuel Ward, trustee. Franklin K. Osgood purchases for investment. The asking price was \$10,000. This is the tenth sale by the above firm of brokers since the season began 60 days ago.

Deeds have been recorded at the registry at Plymouth transferring title in a very desirable building lot, containing 10,000 square feet, on Grasshopper lane, North Scituate Beach, from Amy E. Dalby of Scituate to Mary F. Pratt of Boston. Mrs. Pratt will build an attractive summer bungalow.

Title has also been passed in a desirable building lot for improvement on Garfield avenue, North Scituate beach, from the estate of Aletha Marden of Boston to Lawrence M. Crosbie of Exeter, N. H. This lot comprises 12,754 square feet.

A third parcel of land located on Cleveland avenue, North Scituate, has been transferred from Charles W. Waternian of Scituate to Jean K. Proctor of Newton, consisting of 9000 square feet, with a frontage on Cleveland avenue of 80 feet. Mrs. Proctor intends to erect immediately a bungalow for her own occupancy.

Deed has also been recorded in the transfer of a desirable summer home on Grasshopper lane, North Scituate, from the estate of Frank O. Libbey of Lawrence to Thorndike H. Whittemore of Newton, who buys for immediate occupancy. This property comprises 6250 square feet of land, together with a substantial 10-room modern house. George A. Dill of the Tremont building was the broker in these transactions.

Property in the North End district situated 152 Salem street, near Prince street, has been sold by Louisa Moscato, owner of the four-story and basement brick building assessed for \$11,600. There are 1601 square feet of land valued at \$8000 which is included in the above figures. Carmine Garofalo is the buyer.

Another four-story brick house and lot has changed owners at 46 North Bennett street, near Salem street. It was formerly owned by Angelina C. M. S. Giovannini, and bought by Elisa B. Tutea et al. There are 1201 square feet of land for \$5400 included in the total assessment of \$400.

MASS. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

Cards of invitation have been sent to members of the exchange who would be interested in the formation of a cooperative bank, to meet at the exchange headquarters, 15 Exchange street, next Wednesday afternoon, May 21, at 3:30.

PURCHASE IN HYDE PARK

The single frame dwelling at 12 Reddy avenue, near River street, assessed in the name of Albert Ludlam, has been purchased by Thomas Curran. It is valued by the assessors at \$2500, and of that amount \$500 is the valuation placed on 4000 square feet of land.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

The Massachusetts Realty Company, Inc., Carney building, reports the sale of the two estates at 102-106 Heath street, Somerville, for George B. Jeffrey. The lots contain 3000 square feet each, and there are two three-family dwellings on the land. The total assessment is \$11,800, \$1600 being on the land. The purchaser, Samuel H. Guttill, has bought the property for investment.

ANOTHER FACTORY FOR MASS.

W. W. Stall, president and manager of the factory exchange, reports that working in conjunction with the local board of trade, the Stowe, Bills & Hawley shoe plant at Hudson, Mass., with working accommodations for nearly 500 hands, has been sold to F. C. Hebard & Co. of Windsor, Vt., who are enlarging it into a new corporation, in conjunction with Hudson capital, and will operate the plant as soon as it can be equipped and put in condition. The removal of F. C. Hebard & Co. from its old location practically eliminates the entire shoe industry of the state of Vermont, they being the last and only one at this time on the list.

BOSTON OPERATOR BUYS IN PA.

Through the office of Houghton & Rich, a deal has been closed for Edward J. Ball, a Boston builder, involving some 50 acres of land in the vicinity of Waverly and Sayre, Pa., which the purchaser intends to improve this summer, to meet demands from employees of the Lehigh Valley railroad car shops and locomotive works, located at Sayre.

Albert H. Houghton of the above firm is at present in Denver, Colo., consummating the sale of a large commercial orchard located in Grand Junction, Colo., to an English syndicate.

BUILDING SUMMARY

These statistics of building operations in New England are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

COMMITTEE ON THE NORWEGIAN CELEBRATION



Reading from left to right, last row standing—George Nilsen, O. Olsen, A. Sutterad, J. Sundlie, C. Fuglesang. Middle row—George Smith, S. Pihl, H. Kristiansen. Front row—S. Hammer, I. Moe, E. Andersen, P. S. Stromberg

BOSTON NORSE CELEBRATING NORWAY'S FOURTH OF JULY

SHIPPING NEWS

In command of Capt. Norman Ross, the new fishing schooner Bay State, recently completed for the New England Fish Company to engage in halibut fishing on the Pacific coast, reached T wharf today from Gloucester. She is a sister ship to the Kniekerbocker, which left here March 24 for Seattle and which was last reported at Cape De Verde islands. The Kniekerbocker is expected to reach the Washington port in about another month. The Bay State has been fitted out at Gloucester for halibut fishing and will make several trips on the Atlantic side before sailing for the Pacific. In about six months she will leave here for the 10,000-mile trip to Seattle.

Nearly 700 barrels of large fresh mackerel, each fish weighing about three pounds apiece, reached T wharf today from New York. Dealers were selling them for 30 cents apiece. It is the largest amount of fresh mackerel to arrive here at one time this year. Thirteen vessels reached New York today with 4800 fish came in late Friday afternoon. These fish sold to dealers for 25 cents each. News from Provincetown states that 40 large fresh mackerel were captured in a trap there, another indication that the prized fish are moving rapidly north. At Long wharf, Boston, the schooner Squanto, Capt. William Foley, is fitting out for mackerel sealing on Cape Shore. She will sail within a few days, it is expected, for the northern grounds.

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Only two vessels, both with small crews, reached T wharf today. Their catches were confined to codfish, halibut and herring. Considerable fresh fish, mostly haddock and cod, however, arrived on the steamer Cape Ann, from Gloucester. There were 113 boxes and eight barrels fresh fish, and two boxes, ton crates salt fish on the steamer. Combined with fish on the Bangor and Portland steamers and what came by rail, this amount furnished dealers with sufficient fish to handle the light trade of a Saturday. Prices were about the same. Arrivals: Mary J. Ward 1000 pounds cod, 1000 halibut and five barrels herring, and the Ignatius Enos 700 pounds cod. Quotations per hundredweight were: Steak cod \$6.33, market cod \$4.50, and haddock \$5.

Three mackerel seiners are in Gloucester harbor today from the south. They will provision and sail again for the north, sealing on Cape shore. Arrivals at Gloucester today: W. H. Ridder 35,000 pounds salt cod, Cavalier 60,000 fresh halibut, 4000 salt halibut, 25,000 salt cod, and the gill netters with 25,000 pounds fresh fish.

With 25,000 bags of sugar, the Norwegian steamer Snestad, Captain Kristiansen, arrived today from Santa Cruz, Cuba, two days late. Adverse conditions were encountered at sea. She tied up at Lawrence & Wiggin pier, Charlestown.

In port is the six-masted schooner George W. Wells, Capt. Joseph H. York, discharging a cargo of 53,000 railroad ties. The vessel came from Fernandina, Fla., in 12 days, reporting good conditions. The cargo is consigned to the Boston & Maine railroad.

At Everett a cargo of 7300 tons of coal is being discharged from the steamship Melrose, Captain Frostad, which reached Boston Friday afternoon, completing the fastest passage from Newport News she has ever made. Her time was 45 hours and 42 minutes.

FINNS TO LAY CORNERSTONE

MAYNARD, MASS.—The cornerstone of the Finnish Mission church, which is to be erected here by the members of the Finnish Congregational Society of this town, is to be laid Sunday afternoon by the pastor, the Rev. Johannes Vaninen.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str. Snestad (Nor.), Kristiansen, Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba.

Str. Camden, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str. Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str. Cape Ann, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tg. Perth Amboy, Farmington, twg bgs 702, Stonington for Providence, and Alice, Boothbay for Newport.

Tg. Joshua Lovett, Coffin, Undercliff, twg bgs Rondout, Passaic, and Pittston. Steam lighter Eureka, Benner, Newburyport, Mass.

Schr. Etel F. Merriam, Hasson, supposed Newburyport.

Sailed

Sails from New York

Caledonia (Bri.), Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa; Devonian (Bri.), Liverpool; Seacomet, Seaville point; tgs Irvington, twg bgs 702, Providence, and Alice for Newport, and 703, New York; Laeckawanna, New York, twg bgs Ampere, Cohocton, and Tobynam, Orion, Provincetown; Chas T. Gallagher, Plymouth.

Strs. Melrose, Louisburg, C. B.; Halifax, Br.; Halifax, N. S.; Hawkesbury, C. B., and Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Chippewa, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville; City of Memphis; Savannah; Grecian, Philadelphia; Kyoto (Br.), New York; H. F. Dimock, Do; Nantucket, Norfolk; M. E. Harper, Lamberts Point; Geo. E. Warren, Newport News; Pathfinder, Port Jobos, P. R.; tgs Tacony, twg bgs Potomac, Portland for New York, calling at Newport f.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs. Adriatic, Liverpool and Queens-

town, Sabine, Galveston and Key West,

La Provence, Havre; Gregory, Manaus, Para, and Barbados; Manzanillo, Manzanillo; Evelyn, Pascagoula; Mohawk, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Luisiana; Mediterranean ports.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

Schr. Stanley M. Seaman, Rawding, Jacksonville.

Str. Melrose, Frostad, Louisburg, C. B., Str. Halifax (Br.) Hayes, Halifax, N. S.; Hawkesbury, C. B., and Charlotte-ton, P. E. I.

Str. Chippewa, Maguire, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville.

Str. Kioto (Br.) Smith, Ne. York.

Str. Nantucket, Hudgings, Norfolk.

Str. Greecian, Philadelphia.

SMOKING EXPERT TELLS OF WORK

WORCESTER, Mass.—Dr. Robert Ken-

nedy Duncan, who has done much toward

facing Pittsburg of smoke, spoke at a dinner given in his honor at the State Mutual restaurant last night. Mayor George M. Wright and about 35 Worcester citizens, including members of the Chamber of Commerce, college professors and business men were present.

Charles H. Norton presided.

Dr. Duncan told of his work in abating the smoke nuisance in Pittsburgh. He spoke of the ordinance that may be put into effect here and said that efficient supervisors should be appointed to carry out its provisions. He said that this ordinance should not be so strict that it could not be enforced and still it should not be too lax.

Those present were: Dr. Duncan,

May Wright, Dr. Rosanoff, Charles H. Norton, Professor Cutler, Hartley W. Bartlett, Henry A. Macgowan, Professor Bird, Prof. Carleton A. Read, Mr. Davison, Prof. Charles M. Allen, Dr. Daniel W. Abercrombie, Clarence A. Brock, Dr. Edmund C. Sanford, Percival Whitall, Edward M. Woodward, Dr. Edward H. Trowbridge, John E. Bradley, Dr. Albert C. Getchell, Earle Brown, The Rev. Allyn K. Foster, John W. Odlin, George F. Brooks, George F. Hutchins, R. Sanford Riley, Frank F. Dresser, Howard P. Fairfield, Lawrence B. Jencks, Albert A. Gordon, Jr., John B. Moss, Mr. Jepsen, Thomas L. Booth, Walter H. Allen and the Rev. Dr. Bradley.

CONCRETE BRIDGE FOR RIVER DUNSMuir, Cal.—The supervisors of Siskiyou will build a \$25,000 bridge across the Sacramento river here for the state highway. The plans call for a reinforced concrete structure of a span of 400 feet. The bridge must span both railroads and river.

BUSINESS MEN TO RAISE FUND

WACO, Tex.—The business organiza-

tions here have declared that they will raise \$100,000 for providing bonuses and sites for factories which might locate here, and in bringing the city before the commercial world.

OIL OFFICIAL TESTIFIES

CHICAGO—G. W. Stahl, secretary of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, testified Friday at the hearing of the ouster case brought against that company by the Missouri supreme court on the ground that it is a trust.

TRANSPACIFIC SAILINGS WESTBOUND

Sails from San Francisco

Str. Oceanic, for Southampton

Str. Siberia, for San Francisco

Str. Niobe, for San Francisco

Str. Siberia, for San Francisco

Stocks Heavy at Close London Lower

TRADING SHOWS LITTLE SIGNS OF IMPROVING

Sentiment Among Brokers Seems More Hopeful but Business on Exchange Is Light and Movement Narrow

BOSTON & MAINE UP

There are evidences here and there of an improvement in market sentiment. However slight it may be it offers some encouragement. Somewhat greater activity in the bond department is one indication that pessimism is loosening its grip upon the financial world.

Money is still tight the world over, and the demands of foreign nations and large corporations for funds are likely to keep speculation in the securities markets in check for some time to come. However, those whose concern chiefly pertains to investments and business generally are becoming more hopeful.

Headings have been very light in both the New York and Boston markets this week. The daily sales in New York have been well below 200,000 shares. Prices have declined and the tape gives little indication of any improvement anywhere. But commission houses seem to be less downcast in their market views.

Prices were inclined to be weak this morning in the New York market, following the tendency which prevailed throughout the week. Canadian Pacific was specially heavy. The Rock Island issues also were conspicuously weak. Agricultural Chemical was stronger.

At the end of the first half hour prices generally were slightly higher.

Boston & Maine was higher on the local exchange. There was a good deal of trading in Pennsylvania rights.

Canadian Pacific opened off 1½ at 237½, advanced a good fraction and then declined to around 236. Rock Island opened off 1½ at 18½ and declined more than a point. The preferred was off 1½ at the opening at 31 and declined 1½ further. St. Louis-San Francisco second preferred opened unchanged at 18½ and dropped 1½. The closing generally was weak.

On the local exchange Boston & Maine was in brisk demand on the hope of better times for the road following the new financing. It opened up a point at 58, and rose to 61, losing part of the gain before the close. Boston Elevated opened up 1½ at 88, and advanced to 88½, receding fractionally later. American Woolen preferred advanced to 78, after opening up 1½ at 77½.

CROP REPORT OF BURLINGTON

CHICAGO—Burlington has received following reports from agents: In Illinois oats are all planted and in the best condition. Soil is in splendid condition; the farmers are plowing and planting corn.

Iowa reports wheat in the best condition, oats good and corn being planted. Very small amount of rye in. Very little barley sown, but it will average well. There are good rains, pastures fine and potatoes first class.

What came through the winter in good condition in Missouri is growing nicely. Prospects are good. Oats have a seemingly light acreage, but still the prospects seem good. Some corn was planted last week. Light rains and cool temperature with soil generally in good condition. More rain would help. Farmers are breaking the ground for corn.

Nebraska reports soil in good condition, winter wheat being in best condition for many years. Spring wheat and oats are generally seeded and looking well, although the spring wheat crop is small.

Almost half of the corn is planted. Good prospects for a sugar beet crop with acreage increased over last year. Pastures in fine condition, with alfalfa especially promising.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—In view of the fact that spot stocks of turpentine have not yet been augmented sufficiently to warrant further concessions in asking prices, New York operators continue to quote 24¢ per gallon ex-yard for their spirits. More liberal arrivals of new crop turpentine are expected here daily but have not materialized to date and, as the demand continues to reach moderate proportions, supplies here are fast being exhausted.

Rosin—A fair absorption of the low and medium grades continues to be reported at previously quoted figures but the pale grades are still devoid of all except a meager jobbing inquiry. Little price shading is now being indulged in as incentive for making concessions has disappeared with the gradual cessation of unloading of the "naval stores combine's" stocks of this gum. The New York Comerical quotes: Common \$4.85, gen. sam. E \$4.90/F \$4.95, graded B \$4.90, G 4.95, D \$4.95, E \$5, F \$5.05, G \$5.10, H \$5.20, I \$5.20, K \$5.50, M \$6.40, N \$6.80, WG \$7, WW \$7.20.

Tar and Pitch—There is still an active request for kiln-burned and retort tar at \$5.75 and \$5.50, respectively. Pitch is also in improved demand, but continues to be offered at \$4.25/F4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 29s. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 11s. G. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chal 5 pd	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Allis-Chal pf 5 pd	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Amalgamated	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Ag Chem	49	49	49	49
Am Beet Sugar	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am Can.	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Am Can. pf	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Car. P.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Smelting	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Am T. & T.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Anaconda	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Antonoff	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Balt & Ohio	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Beth. & Ohio pf	91	91 1/2	90 1/2	91
Brooklyn Union	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Cal Petrol.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Can Pacific	237 1/2	237 1/2	236 1/2	236 1/2
Can Pac ret 2d pd	230	230	230	230
Cent Leather	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Che. & Ohio	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Chi M. & St. P.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Chi M. & St. P. pf	134	134	134	134
Chi & N.W.	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Chino	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Corn Prod. pf	65	65	65	65
Denver	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Denvir.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Erie 1st pf	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Erie 2nd pf	35	35	34 1/2	34 1/2
Goldfield Co.	2	2	2	2
Goodrich	30	30	30	30
Gr. N. pf	126	126	126	126
Gr. N. Ore	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Gug Ex Co.	46	46	46	46
Illinois Cent.	115	115	115	115
Inter-Met	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter-Met pf	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Ind Paper. pf	40	40	40	40
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf	69	69	69	69
Kan City Sp. pf	59	59	59	59
Kan Tex. pf	60	60	60	60
Mem.	23	23	23	23
Missouri Pacific	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
M. S. M. & S. St. M.	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
N. Am. Enamel	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
N. R. R. of M. pf	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Nevada Con.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
N. Y. Air Brake	70	70	70	70
N. Y. Central	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. H. & L.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Norf. & West.	105	105	105	105
Northern Pac.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Out West	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pac Mail.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pennsylvania	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
QuickSilver	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
QuickSilver pf	6 1/2	8	6 1/2	7 1/2
Rail. Con.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Reading	159 1/2	160 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Rock Island	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Rock Island pf	31	31	29 1/2	29 1/2
Rumley pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Rutherford A. L.	17	17	17	17
Sears-Roebuck	165	165	165	165
Sloss-Shef pf	90	90	90	90
Southern Pac.	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Southern Ry	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Southern Ry pf	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Standard Oil Co.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Two Ctr. RT	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
S. L. & S. F.	11	11	10 1/2	10 1/2
S. L. & S. F. 2d pf	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Tex. Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Union Pac.	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Union Pac. pf	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
U. S. Rubber	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	59 1/2
U. S. Steel pf	106	106	106	106
Utah Copper	50	50	50	50
Wabash pf	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Westinghouse	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bay State Gas	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2
Bufo Central	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Bufo London	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Calaveras	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Cross Reservation	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Cross Bros.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Eagle Blodell	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
First National Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Idaho Hill	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
McKinley	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mexican Metals	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Newell Douglas	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
North Dominion Trust Cos.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Third Ave.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Two Ctr. RT	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
S. L. & S. F.	11	11	10 1/2
S. L. & S. F. 2d pf	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Union Pac.	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Union Pac. pf	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
U. S. Rubber	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel	59 1/2	60	59 1/2
U. S. Steel pf	106	106	106
Utah Copper	50	50	50
Wabash Watch Co. pf	18	18	18

*Decline.

BOSTON & MAINE NOTES ARE SOLD

Views of Financial Outlook Chinese Loan

NOT ALL PESSIMISM IN WALL STREET FINANCIAL DISTRICT

In Event of Certain Hoped for Developments Belief Is Expressed That Better Times Will Come to the Market—Indications of Improvement

NEW YORK—Although sentiment in Wall street is still very much depressed, some of the most prominent interests, with many years of experience, confidently predict substantial improvement in the near future. They say that while naturally some of the conditions now prevailing are different from and more adverse perhaps than those that obtained during previous periods of depression, they are able to discern several distinct, and what they regard as unfailing signs of better times.

Right here Wall street keen observers say that they see signs of better times. They believe that there is larger accumulation of actual stock than is generally believed. In their judgment much of the recent activity in Canadian Pacific has been due to buying of this character, although in some circles it is claimed that the recorded transactions were largely for the account of the trading element. Reports of the activity of bucketshops throughout the country, while not welcome news to stock exchange houses with extensive wire systems, are receiving due attention. Naturally, these reports are taken as unmistakable evidence of a renewed inclination on the part of the public to speculate in securities. It is pointed out that the removal of the ban upon stock exchange firms taking business from consolidated exchange houses is likely to increase the business of the former materially and to result in more general activity in speculative circles. The bugaboo of incorporation for the stock exchange is regarded as having been safely by.

A member of one of the largest and most active speculative stock exchange houses in the street says that while many houses are reported to have reduced their forces and the salaries of the employees whom they have kept, his firm has not laid off a single employee, except for incompetency or reasons other than a desire and determination to reduce expenses. On the contrary, he says, his firm has been taking on good men as they have found them, with the idea that when business in Wall street begins to improve the change will be very rapid. Then, he says, it will be necessary to have experienced and competent men and that the firms who have discharged them may find difficulty in recruiting their forces on short notice.

Observers who take a more hopeful view of the market's future than that prevailing in most circles are harking back to the summer of 1906, when the transactions were extremely small and Wall street was enshrouded in pessimism. They recall how the whole situation was changed by the announcement, shortly after the opening of the market one morning, that Union Pacific common stock had been placed on a 10 per cent annual basis and that dividends had been begun on Southern Pacific at the rate of 5 per cent a year. During the five hours of the stock exchange session that day Union Pacific common advanced 10 points or more and continued to go up rapidly during the succeeding days. The announcement of these two dividends changed the character of the whole market, as it did that for the two securities directly involved in the dividend action.

While it is recognized that there are various conditions now, which are regarded as extremely adverse, hopeful interests say that they are confident that the whole market can be changed again over night, or within a few minutes during the business day, by one or more favorable announcements to which prime importance would be attached. In their judgment, a favorable decision in the Minnesota rate case and even a moderate increase in freight rates could, and in all probability would, bring about such a change.

The action of the market recently has attracted considerable attention from those whose minds are not biased by undue pessimism. If the hundreds of thousands of investment holders of stocks and bonds in this country and Europe were thoroughly apprehensive over the outcome of tariff revision, the complications of the labor situation, the apparent lack of money, with which to finance the development of this and other countries, and various other factors in the situation which might be mentioned, it is suggested that there would be such a pouring out of secur-

MOFFAT ROAD TO SPEND \$10,000,000 ON IMPROVEMENTS

Company Will Provide \$2,000,000 for the Driving of a Tunnel Through Continental Divide

DENVER—The formal transfer of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific (Moffat) railroad to the Denver & Salt Lake railroad Company, took place recently. The transaction, which includes the execution of a mortgage of the Denver & Salt Lake company to the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, was duly recorded in the office of the county recorder.

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WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND BOSTONITY: Unsettled tonight and Sunday; somewhat warmer Sunday; moderate east winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: General cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer Sunday in interior; moderate east winds. Moderate rain falls in nearly all parts of the country with a few light rains in the large region and the Atlantic slope. Continued cool in the Northeast, while temperatures near the average are noted elsewhere. The temperature is lowest 32 degrees at Utica. At Boston, 51 degrees. In the interior land it ranges from 36 degrees at Bostwick to 48 degrees at Block Island. Pressure is normal or above in the Northwest and Northeast and generally below the average in remaining districts. Lowest in Lake Superior.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
5 a.m. 49.12 noon
Average temperature yesterday, 46.19.24.

IN OTHER CITIES

(Maximum)
Washington 46
New York 78
Baltimore 74
Boston 54
Buffalo 50
Philadelphia 56
Kansas City 72
Jacksonville 72
St. Louis 72
San Francisco 68

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

NEW YORK—Domestic refined spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets steady. May 9s, 33d. June 9s, 1s. Money 23d@3 per cent. discount rates short 3 13-16 per cent; three months 33d@13-16 per cent. Gold premium at Lisbon, 16.

SUGAR MARKET

LONDON—Bar silver quiet, 28d. off 1s. Money 23d@3 per cent. discount rates short 3 13-16 per cent; three months 33d@13-16 per cent. Gold premium at Lisbon, 16.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str. Median, from Manchester, with 875 bags onions.
Str. H F Dimock, from New York, brought 145 bags peanuts, 221 bags coconuts, 12 lbs potatoes, 25 lbs oranges, 633 crates pineapples, 488 bxs macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today, 1380 pkgs; last year 485 pkgs.
Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents \$4.85@5.25, winter patents \$5.15@5.50, Kansas \$4.25@4.75, winter straight \$5@5.25, winter clears \$4.50@5, spring clears \$3.80@4.25.
Millfeed—Spring bran \$2.125@2.175, winter bran \$2.175@2.225, red dog 28s, middlings \$2.25@2.30, cottonseed meal \$2.33, mixed feed \$2.50@2.60.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 67c, No. 3 yellow 66c, ship lake and rail No. 2 yellow 66c@66c, No. 3 yellow 65c@65c.
Hay—No. 2 \$22@23, No. 3 \$20@21.50, No. 3 \$15@16, stock \$13@14.

Straw—Oat \$13@13.50, rye \$25@25.50, oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 45c@5c, No. 2 clipped white 44c@5c, No. 3 clipped white 44c, ship fancy 40 lbs 45c@45c@5c, fancy 33 lbs 44c@45c, reg 38 lbs 44c@45c, reg 36 lbs 43c@44c.

Beans—Pea choice per lb \$2.50, California small white \$3.65@3.75, yellow eyes \$2.40@2.50, red kidney beans \$2.40@2.50.
Cornmeal—Bag \$1.25@1.27, granulated \$2.25@3.35, bolted \$3.25@3.30.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henries 24@25c, eastern extra 22@23c, western prime 21@22c.
Butter—Northern creamery extra 29%@30c, western best 29%@30c.

Lard—Pure 12%e, rendered 13%e, raw 10%e.

Cornmeal—Bag meal \$1.25@1.27, granulated \$3.25@3.35, bolted \$3.25@3.30.

Onions—Connecticut yellow, per 100-lb bag \$2@2.25, Texas, per crate, 75c@8.00.
Potatoes—Maine, 2-bag bags, \$1.40@1.45, sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bskt, \$1.25; new potatoes, per bbl, \$4.50@6.00.
Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50@2.50.

Fruit—Strawberries, qt box, 5@13c; pineapples, \$2.00@2.50 per crate.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations: Crystal dominoes, 7.25@7.75; eagle tablets, 5.90c; cubes, 4.85c; cut loaf, 5.40c; crushed, 5.30c; XXXX powdered, 4.65c; granulated and fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.50c; 25-lb bags and under 4.55@4.80c; diamond A, 4.50c; extra C's, 3.95; yellow Cs, 3.75.

Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated and fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.60c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 30 the 300 lbs 93.691 lbs butter, 331 lbs cheese, 8973 cs eggs; 1912, 3473 lbs 1520 lbs 201.532 lbs butter, 2230 lbs cheese, 13,424 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 7644 pkgs butter, 2444 lbs cheese, 21,954 cs eggs; 1912, 5542 pkgs butter, 2886 lbs cheese, 26,776 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, May 16 Egg mkt firm at 17%.

CHICAGO, May 16 Butter strong, ex 28%e, ex 1sts 27%e, pkgs stk 22@22%e, Reets 7856. Eggs stky, 1st 18%e@18%e, stky 1st 19%e, ordinary 1sts 16%e@17%e, Reets 20,668.

SALEM, MASONS TAKE NEW STEPS TO BUILD TEMPLE

SALEM, Mass.—All the Masonic lodges in this city are to meet next Monday evening for the purpose of renewing interest and activity in a new Masonic Temple to be erected at a cost of about \$200,000 on Washington street, in the center of the city, within the next year or two. The \$55,000 necessary for the purchase of the property was raised by subscription among the members of the various lodges with the exception of \$3000, which is hoped may be obtained at the big gathering.

The instrument, about 100 pages, covers all provisions and terms of the mortgage, the issuance of the bonds and all other details relating to the transaction.

It is provided that \$16,000,000 worth of bonds be issued for the acquisition of property and rights for the extension of the road to Salt Lake City, Utah. Provision is also made under this clause for the completion of the extension now under way from Steamboat Springs to Craig.

Another provision is for the issuance of \$2,000,000 par value bonds to be applied to the driving of the proposed tunnel through the Continental divide, under or through James peak.

The sum of \$8,000,000 is set aside for improvements and betterments, including terminals, depots and equipment, such as rolling stocks.

It is provided in the mortgage that the principal shall be paid by May 1, 1943. The conditions under which default takes place as respects the payment of interest is also set forth in detail.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 60¢c, off 1s¢c; Mexican dollars, 48¢c, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver quiet, 28d. off 1s. Money 23d@3 per cent, discount rates short 3 13-16 per cent; three months 33d@13-16 per cent. Gold premium at Lisbon, 16.

CHINESE LOAN AND SOURCES FROM WHICH MONEY WILL COME

Not a Very Good Bargain Made by the Empire as Credit Is Placed Upon a Six Per Cent Basis—Agreement Signed in Face of Protests

(By our special financial correspondent)

LONDON—At last after months and months of protracted negotiations the agreement for the so-called "five-power loan" has been signed. To the uninformed it may well seem strange that there should be such bickering and jealousies over the question as to who is to have the privilege of lending money, and the least suspicious must inevitably lean to the conclusion that the lenders look to make at least as good a thing out of the loan as the borrowers. There is little doubt, indeed, that the borrowers in this case are only borrowing from these particular lenders because they cannot help themselves, and not because they would not like to borrow from others instead, if they could only do so. The "Crisp loan" was evidence of this desire—this desire on the part of the Chinese to buy their loans in the open market instead of in the close ring formed by the "five-power group." Since the Crisp episode—and largely on account of it—the group of English financiers has been widened to meet a strong city feeling against monopoly in the British division of the combination; and since then, too, the American syndicate has withdrawn altogether, upon which they are entitled to the congratulations of all those who prefer finance to be conducted in the open light of day rather than under the cloak of political and diplomatic movements.

The Chinese cannot be said to have made—or to have been allowed to make—a very good bargain. The loan is to be issued to the public at 90 per cent, but six points are secured by the underwriters, so that China will only get 84 per cent. This practically puts China's credit on a 6 per cent basis. Of course she has to pay for the fact that her government is hardly to be considered as very stable at present; nevertheless the potentialities of wealth in such a country are so enormous that it can scarcely be doubtful that a loan at 90 per cent basis would, under happier auspices, have been successful. The financial world, however, troubles little about such things. The agreement for the loan is signed; that is the great thing, and the significance of the fact that it was signed by the provisional executive of the new republic in spite of repeated formal protests by the Chinese Parliament is apt to be overlooked by the stock exchange and the general investing public. At least that is the case at present, though if the opposition in China is anything like as strong and widespread as it is represented to be by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, a revolution such as would defer any thought of a loan for many months, might not improbably occur. He speaks of the fury of the people as being worked up to a white heat, and of a terrible convulsion as appearing almost inevitable; and he appeals to the civilized world not to allow bankers and financiers to provide the Peking government with funds which will be used in waging war against the people.

Such an appeal by so eminent a man must surely give pause to all who are interested in the loan, whether as financiers, underwriters, or merely investors. Nay, the foreign governments themselves (i.e. the five powers in question) must be concerned, for they have given their moral and political support to their respective national groups, and this support can hardly be maintained, if it clearly comes out that the loan, if made, would be used, not for the nation as a whole, but for the advantage of merely one party in the nation. It may yet be, therefore, that the onerous conditions of the present loan may break it down, notwithstanding that the agreement is signed—and the Chinese republic will still work out its salvation in matters financial through the help of those who, like Mr. Burch Crisp, will lend without fettering. Whatever happens, China wants and will want money, and lots of it. The loan now just agreed upon is for £25,000,000, and though five powers are interested, most of the money will come from France and Great Britain, for those are the only countries that at present have capital to spare. Let us suppose that £10,000,000 comes from Great Britain. Does that mean that 10,000,000 sovereigns are taken from London and handed over in Peking to the Chinese government? By no means. It amounts simply to this: A certain number of people with larger balances at their bankers than they require for everyday use, will apply for the loan and draw checks for the amounts requisite on application, allotment, and so on. Those amalgamated amounts will, in the course of a few months add up to a total of £10,000,000 which will be represented by a balance of that amount to the credit of the Chinese government in the books of their bankers in London. So far there has not been a single actual coin involved. At this point, however, theoretically speaking, it would be within China's right to say "I will now take the £10,000,000 in gold, please give it me." As a matter of fact, however, China does not want gold; she wants products and services. She wants manufactured articles of all sorts, ships, guns, cotton goods, and so on. And these she can buy in England with the credit she has obtained through the issue of her loan. Of course she need not buy these things in England—she might buy them in the United States. If she did that, she would transfer a portion of her credit in London to the United States, who might in turn say to London "Give us gold," but, again, as a matter of fact, the United States primarily wants not gold, but goods and services, and therefore would buy, or tend to buy, more goods in England, because China, by means of this credit, had bought more goods from them. So a loan tends to quicken international trade and particularly that of the lending country. But to follow international trade it must always be borne in mind that fierce is the struggle for gold on some occasions, it is only a secondary concern, and for the sake of safety, for what all the nations are really wanting is comfort of some sort expressed in manufactures and earth products other than gold.

Hayden, Stone & Co. have served notice on the Portsmouth Coal Company (Rhode Island Coal) that preliminary steps have been taken toward foreclosure proceedings on account of an \$80,000 mortgage held by the firm. \$80,000 of which was due May 1. The total mortgage was \$100,000, \$20,000 of which was paid.

The directors of the Portsmouth Coal Company are preparing a statement which will send stockholders shortly showing the present condition of the company's affairs.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, May 17)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Chicago, Ill.—Mr. Rosenbaum of Rosenbaum boot stores.

Denver, Col.—L. M. Purcell; 135 Lincoln.

Philadelphia, Pa.—J. Meany & Son; Copley Plaza.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. S. Mercer; E. S. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. McElroy & Co.; Tour St. Louis, Mo.—M. Murray of Nugent & Co.; 118 Lincoln st.

Youngstown, W. E. Warner of G. M. McElroy & Co.; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

Liverpool, Eng.—F. Davison of J. C. Gale & Co.; 27 South st.

Kornweilheim, Germany—S. Siegl & Co.; C. T. Tour.

Montreal, Que.—John Ritchie Co.; Belgrave Quebec, Can.—F. Mayo of Conziray

THE HOME FORUM

IN AN AMERICAN HOME

HIRAM." said Mrs. Petheringham suddenly from the other side of the evening lamp.

Mr. Petheringham, safe in the consumer's haven, beside his own open fire, his feet stretched luxuriously toward its blaze, and the evening paper open before him, made an inarticulate murmur in reply, such as huge lords use to indicate that they know they are being addressed, but don't propose to come out further from their abstraction unless forced to do so.

Mrs. Petheringham understood and continued briskly: "Hiram, I've just been reading this article on the economic dependence of women. What it says is so. Marriage is an equal partnership, and the wife is entitled to half the income and ought to have it."

There was a decided note in his wife's voice that waked Mr. Petheringham up. His ultimate consumer to let him know how he lowered his paper and listened. When much was paid for it. The replies she had finished he bent his head and eyed her quizzically over the rims of his \$1.50 to \$2.50 a sack. —Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

"Oh, my dear! Do you really think they would be satisfied with half?"

Mrs. Petheringham wheeled around sideways, planted her elbows on the table and looked severely at her husband. Her eyes snapped and her lips opened quickly to reply. Then, she didn't reply. In a flash she saw it all—the innumerable home expenses, the bills for the children's school, and college, the clothing, the gifts, the spending money, the amusements and the philanthropies of all the family, her own clubs and teas, and charities and vanities, and this quiet, strong, uncomplaining bread-winner for them all, with his mere bed and board, his chair, his few suits of clothes,

Electric Baggage Trucks

One of the uses of electric motors that attracts attention just now is seen in the electric trucks at railroad stations. They run up and down the crowded platforms, carrying baggage to and from trains. They ring constantly but not very loudly a dimming gong and the man who sits at the front end has control of the truck by the lever in his hand. If the unwary passenger starts to cross the path of the prowling and purring perambulator the guide can stop it almost instantly.

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"To a Scarlet Tanager"

My tanager, what crescent coast,
Curving beyond what seas of air,
Invites your elfin commerce most?
For I would fain inhabit there,
If it is a corner of Cathay,
That I could reach by caravan,
Or do you traffic far away
Beyond the mountains of Japan?

If, where some iridescent isle,
Wears like a rose its calm lagoon,
You plan to spend a little while,—
An April or a fervid June,—
Deign to direct my wanderings.
And I shall be the one who sees
Your scarlet pinnace furl its wings
And come to anchor in the trees.

Do you collect for merchandise
Ribbons of wood and jeweled shells,
And dazzle color-hungry eyes
With rainbows from the coral wells?

But when your freight is asphodel,
You must be fresh from Emma's lawn,
Who buys, when such a merchant sells,
And in what market roofed with dawn?

Grace Hazard Conkling in Century Magazine.

From Raiser to Consumer

An Idaho potato raiser sold his crop at 55 cents a sack. In the bottom of each sack he put a note requesting the ultimate consumer to let him know how much was paid for it. The replies he had finished he bent his head and eyed her quizzically over the rims of his \$1.50 to \$2.50 a sack. —Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

THAT the play-work idea in modern education need not mean any slackening of the doing of the child or his joy in overcoming difficulties is the declaration of the followers of the Froebelian ideal. Boys work steadily, hard and with unflagging attention at things which they really like to do. Children conquer by their fingers and that he could be master. So he kept pegging away at the phrase till his fingers would obey him every time.

His Line of Research

Professor—You say you are engaged in some original research. Upon what subject?

Sophomore—I'm trying to discover why the ink won't flow from my fountain pen unless I place it in an upright position in the pocket of a light fancy vest.—Chicago News.

NATURE'S UNFOLDING IN THE SUBURBS

IN THE suburbs of Boston just now the delicate leafage is making a daily crescendo of color and life like a growing dawn. The hills' sides have that look of feathered smoke which Lowell reports in "Biglow Papers"—smoke of a rosy hue, a mist of tender green, a shimmering brightness of twigs in their new coats of glistening bark that range in color from almost black through gray, olive green and old rose to scarlet. There is no garden of flowers that ever declared the more tender hues of the nature color's scale as the budding trees affirm it with their delicate but sharp insistence against the pale skies of May. The look of the horizon line in the near distance as one walks or drives along a country road is as if it were touched in with the most exacting care with the finest of brushes. Yet there is the gray mass of the bare trunks and boughs, too. These woods have all the variety of tone which autumn shows, but with no flaunting of bold reds and yellows. Every color, in its every shade, is like a singing tone softly withdrawn. Only the seeking gaze, content to linger, finds out even the brilliant maple buds.

As the days pass the foliage begins to declare itself in its true color. The little fingered leaves, so tiny but so perfect and like babies' hands, a perfect replica of the mature form, show the green now through the rosy blush that still lingers on as maple and oak. What is more charming than a baby oak or maple leaf?—unless indeed it be those same baby fingers, rose-flushed even like

American Painters Busy

What would seem to be some extremely interesting pictures are described by a writer in the Book News Monthly who has been at the recent exhibit of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. This writer says that the painters of Boston, New York and Philadelphia have developed rather distinctive schools. The opinion is ventured that the luminists have done more for art than is everywhere realized, and Childe Hassam, Metcalf, Philip Hale and Breckinridge are named as men who have shown how charming this impressionism of light and color may be. Manet was the founder of this school.

The Temple gold medal was given to Frederick Frieseke for a canvas named "Youth" which showed good handling of tones of white in a high key. George Bellows in his "Men of the Docks" won the Jennie Sesnam medal. This is a hazy view of New York city. Alden Weir's "Black Hat," apparently a figure or portrait, won the Beckwith gold medal, and Alice Kent Stoddard had the Mary Smith prize for her picture named "Paper Dolls"—a child at play. The George D. Widener memorial medal for sculpture was won by Charles Grafly for a bronze bust of Thomas Anshutz, the painter. Cecilia Beaux's Newbold portrait is mentioned and a piece of characteristic work by Violet Oakley, named the "Tragic Muse," a portrait of the poet, Florence Earle Coates. Edmund C. Tarbell had two pictures, and many other painters were represented by excellent and vigorous work.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, May 17, 1913

The Business Situation

ALTHOUGH it is not always an agreeable experience to go through a readjustment process, or even reformation, the results usually more than pay for the trouble. This is the way business conditions, we suppose, should be viewed at present. For the past several years the commercial pace has been a rapid one. Prices of commodities have advanced to such an extent that even with higher wages the laboring man has had difficulty in making both ends meet. Railroads and industrial institutions have had all they could do to pay expenses of operation and dividends. In short there has been imperative need for a halt. A readjustment of affairs has been inevitable. During the period of restoration it is well to keep the desired end in view and not get too much discouraged over the vicissitudes encountered in the process.

There has been a marked and continued shrinkage in the business of the stock exchanges recently, coincident with declining prices. Last year's transactions were small enough as compared with previous years, but this year the volume of business on the New York, Boston and other exchanges is smaller than ever. Since the first of this month the shrinkage in the volume of business on the New York exchange amounts to 62 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year. The same percentage of decrease is noted on the Boston exchange. Since the first of the year the falling off in volume in the New York market amounts to 40 per cent, while the shrinkage of business on the Boston exchange is 56 per cent. Total daily sales recently in the New York market have averaged below 200,000 shares, whereas in former years they have frequently ranged from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000. Seats on the New York exchange have not sold at so low a price in many years as at present. Several large brokerage firms have closed their branch offices in other cities and smaller ones have gone out of business entirely.

Now this is a doleful enough tale so far as it relates to the stock exchange business. The falling off in stock market transactions, however, should not be taken as an index of general business conditions. The higher cost of living has been the prime cause of the shrinkage. Another potent factor has been the legislation enacted for the purpose of discouraging speculation. Manipulation is no longer allowed. Neither business nor the public, we think, will be injured by such enactments. On the contrary the results eventually should be beneficial.

There is considerable disparity in the reports of business conditions in various parts of the United States. There has been some recession, but bank clearings, railroad earnings, foreign commerce, steel production and other indices of trade show a large volume of business moving. If money were to become easier it would greatly help to remove the fear of future trouble which so many persist in entertaining. Bank reserves are too low, but there is hope that this condition will not last through the summer. An accumulation of funds is likely during the next few months. If desired currency legislation is enacted, relief may come sooner than expected or in time, at least, for the moving of the crops next fall.

Automobiles in the Yosemite

THE United States secretary of the interior, rescinding the order prohibiting the driving of automobiles through Yosemite national park, takes a broad-minded view of the entire subject of modern improvement. And in this connection, his employment of a quotation from Kipling, in which a cave man is made to lament over the passing of the age of romance, is as happy as it is appropriate.

To those unable to see anything save the commonplace in the present, the age of romance is always in the past. Sixty, fifty, forty years ago, in the American far West, nothing was more commonplace than the stage coach; most, if not all, the romance woven about that vehicle has been discovered since the coach disappeared. Quite a large and influential element has of late been opposing the admission of automobiles to the great national parks of the United States on the ground that they would drive out the stage coaches and thereby deprive those reservations of the glamour of romance so essential to the environment.

Secretary Lane, touching upon the motor car, says: "This form of transportation has come to stay, and to close the park against automobiles would be as absurd as the fight for many years made by old naval men against the adoption of steam in the navy." He is right in this, and he is also right in holding that whether the stage coach is more picturesque than the automobile depends entirely upon the imagination and the association of the stage coach with romance. When it comes to that, the stage coach itself was an intruder upon the romance of the Yosemite. Its first visitors—in 1851—were settlers mounted on horses, ponies and mules that had conveyed prairie schooner trains from the Missouri. For years explorers found their way through the beautiful valley on the backs of the most unromantic of all animals, the burros. When Bierstadt painted his pictures under El Capitan, on the Bridal Veil rock and around the Cathedral mounts, transportation had not reached the point where one might sit with the driver of a modern stage coach and hear him punctuate his stories with the cracking of his whip. Only yesterday, as it were, the stage coach was as modern and as unromantic in the Yosemite as will be the automobile in the magnificent recesses of that region tomorrow.

Romance may be left to take care of itself. It did not go out before or after the cave men; it did not go out with the crusaders; it did not cease when steam, and electricity, and gasoline began. There is as much romance in the workaday modern world as there was in the days of old when knights were bold, if one possess the faculty of discovering it and the genius for making use of it. And we think this will be true when the aeroplane shall also be used by sightseers in the great national parks.

IN ONE paragraph of seven lines dealing with a grand opera performance, a critic in a western city recently employed "dazzling coloration," "tonal peaks," "ravishing effects," "ever-shifting color and timbre," and one or two other similar phrases. The question is, would not regular seasons of grand opera in places where it is now only presented occasionally prevent this?

NEW YORK contemporaries dwell contemplatively and plaintively upon the retirement from business of the last cobbler of the interesting village of Flushing, in the borough of Queens. He is George Reiss, a native of Germany who, years ago when times were different, hung out the sign he has just taken down. He was not without excuse for retiring long since, because competition sprang up around him on all sides, some of it direct, some indirect; but he held his ground bravely as long as a few regular customers remained loyal to him. For these, and for the fathers and mothers, and even the grandfathers and grandmothers of some of them, he had been a faithful, a reasonably prompt and an unexacting mender. The whole neighborhood at one time was familiar with his scale of charges for patching, for straightening heels, for half-soles, etc., and whether they were chalked down or paid on delivery there was never any dispute about them.

Unless the experience of George Reiss was different from that of the cobblers most people of today used to know, the changes that have driven him out of business did not come without warning. Time was when the merchant going to or returning from the city would pause at his open window and ask him when he would be able to get at the pair of tops left with him last spring; when people on vacations and half-holidays liked to sit with him while he finished off an upper or a sole; when small boys waited in stocking-feet while he mended their only pairs; when the women of the neighborhood would dump an apronful of footwear upon him at one time with the remark that if he did not hurry up the family would be barefooted.

The cobbler's bench was known to all at one time, and his spare stool was at one time occupied by the best the village could boast of. But there came the day when the newcomer opened the place where you could be heeled or half-soled while you waited; there came the immigrant cobbler who cut the prices in two, and finally there came the shoe-repairing machinery that could half sole or heel or patch a shoe while the old-fashioned cobbler was thinking about it. It was machinery that finally compelled the Flushing cobbler to take down his sign after it had been hanging for forty-seven years. Progress is inevitable; its results are inexorable, but it is pleasant to learn that George Reiss does not make the mistake of decrying it because it has swept him off his stool. On the contrary, he takes it all cheerfully and is going into something else, like a sensible man.

THE moderate appeal to the powers, recently made by the North China Daily News, to forego the Boxer indemnity for a certain term of years, until, that is to say, China is in a position to feel the burden less heavily, ought not to fall on unheeding ears. There was never very much to be said for the political morality of the imposition. Thirteen years ago when the government of China had been proved, beyond all doubt, responsible for a grave outrage on international rights, the arrangement was at any rate understandable. Today, however, with old and corrupt things swept away, and an earnest effort in progress to effect a complete national regeneration, the question whether the powers should continue to exact the payments becomes a pressing one.

The Boxer troubles were the product of forces entirely foreign to the present regime in China, with which the latter was never associated either directly or indirectly. The Boxer indemnity is today generally admitted to be out of all proportion to the damage actually sustained by the countries concerned. Russia's claim of £100 per head for no fewer than 120,000 men who were never employed in suppressing the outbreak, coming perilously near to simple plunder.

The indemnity does not expire till 1941. For another quarter of a century, if things remain unaltered, this financial millstone must hang round the neck of China. Every year must see millions, which she so sorely needs for the work of reconstruction, paid away in the discharge of a now purely artificial obligation, and one which, in the amount already paid and the concessions already granted, has really and long since been discharged in full. The financial cost to the powers, not only of its suspension, but of its total remission, would be more than repaid by the prosperity of China. To the young republic, at this moment, the relief thus afforded, would be by no means limited to the cash value of the discharge.

THE coming to the United States for residence and propaganda service in the fight against war, of "Norman Angell," author of "The Great Illusion," is another indication of strategy on the part of the World's Peace Foundation, with headquarters in Boston. From that city he will operate throughout Europe as well as America arguing for disarmament and peace in his own impressive way. Judging from his utterances to the Mohonk conference he is a pacifist of a serious type, eager to work in the realm of ideas and ideals, and sensible enough to cherish no illusions as to immediate disarmament or rule of reason and righteousness. He believes, however, that just as wars due to religious feuds suddenly ceased with the coming of a more pacific ideal of toleration, so, more swiftly than cynics dare predict, men in masses will come to see the futility and waste of wars arising from assumed economic necessities. But this result will not come from mere good intentions of assemblies of altruists voiced in formal resolution. The program of education which this reformer outlines emphasizes greater attention to bankers, merchants, journalists and clergymen among adults, and to youths in the schools and colleges. They must be given facts as to the costs, wastes and illusions of war. Especially must there be training of a new generation free from superstitions.

Mr. Angell has not been alone at the Mohonk conference in thinking or saying that not until a long process of such education has gone on, especially in older lands, will any substantial results come.

AS ANOTHER evidence of the decline of monopoly in the United States, it is pointed out with seeming authority that various parts of the country are expecting large crops of Rocky Ford canteloupes this year.

ROADSIDE beauty is something that all right-thinking automobileists desire, but whether they enjoy it adequately depends greatly upon the condition of the roadway.

Last Cobbler of Flushing

TO WHAT purpose this great gathering of women representing the vastly greater numbers, organized American motherhood? Boston, with accustomed courtesy, welcomes them, provides tea, and is in turn honored by the presence of this distinctive congress among the congresses that speak for the habit of organization that besets the country. There are fine addresses, a balanced program, interested discussions, altogether a glowing expression of the wish and the design of a national cooperation to make the instinctive mother-care of the child count for the united mother-care of all children. As one development of the disposition to organize, to confer, to speak eloquently and applaud generously, to begin with a cause and be carried to heights of enthusiasm in its behalf, the mothers' congress is quite in keeping with the passion for conventions that rule the times. The question recurs—to what purpose?

This is the seventeenth national gathering of the representatives of mothers' clubs. The period of its existence is ample to supply evidence that there has come from it more than the delight of the meeting of kindred thinkers with a common and elevated intent. Organization has approached, if it has not indeed reached, perfection. Efficiency is marked in the thoroughness of preparation for the days which the conferees spend together. The discussions display a thinking on the problems that is more than a passing excitement. Nothing is lacking that the genius for planning could supply. In passing, it establishes the capacity of woman to carry organization to completion. Then the searching observer listens for the reporting of what is accomplished and in the record looks for the question's answer—to what purpose?

If the approach is exacting and the inquiry seems no part of the courtesy visitors may expect, there is compensation in the admission that here we seem to have the showing of organization that succeeds in bringing its intent into effect, in actually reading conditions, in making the thought of the child fruitful in bettered ways of development. What the stimulus of organization may be to the right treatment of the child in the home is not easy of discovery, but what is brought about in the care of the child in the schools is open to view. The tendency of public schooling towards the form of education, to the neglect of the substance, the loss of the child in the mass of children, the locking of youthful steps in a measured tread along closely-marked straight paths, long since gave cause for a movement towards rescue from mechanism and the restoration of the real child life in the midst of a process. This was ample occasion for the coming of organized motherhood and every observation goes to strengthen the claim that it has been met and glorified.

In their field then, and a field that was waiting and needing, the mothers' clubs represented in the congress have furnished not only a satisfying answer to the question as to its value but seem to supply cheering justification of the organizing habit. These discussions, technically strong and practically interesting, get their worth from the knowledge that they are the expression of a movement that is counting strongly for the common good.

REPRESENTATIVE UNDERWOOD considerably disturbed the peace of certain interests and aroused their journalistic representatives when he announced that threats to reduce wages as an argument against the tariff bill now in process or their reduction after the new tariff goes into effect would lead the government to investigate labor and wage conditions in the shops from whose owners the threat comes. The perturbation becomes intense when Secretary Redfield reassures the design to dig deep into the situation if provoked to do so and fills in the details of the way in which the information will be sought. Of course. Too long has the resort to this threat been a habit, too long has the reduction of wages been the first and possibly the only step to recoup diminished profits, for the proposed removal of the processes to be regarded with enthusiastic favor. It falls into its place as the last development of that interference with business which is declared to be the certain undoing of all that managerial skill and capitalistic enterprise have constructed. The disturbance is not surprising; it remains to inquire if it is warranted.

The secretary's warning was provoked by the announcement of the National Association of Employing Lithographers as to tariff reductions, which he read back to them as his text, thus: "This means workmen thrown out of jobs. It means that wages must go down in order to compete. It means longer hours than forty-eight hours a week." Was it careless of the association that had just uttered this familiar cry to invite to its dinner the new secretary of commerce? Did it forget he was the author of "The New Industrial Day," the exponent of the right of every sharer in industrial enterprise to a fair place in the producing force and to a degree of efficiency that would make his labor count for the greatest benefit? From Mr. Redfield was heard only a direct application of the faith as to industrial justice which he has espoused in all his recent utterances. And it is due to be said that the situation was ideal for the application.

By this new inquiry the national government will indeed be regarded as an intruder. It is already assured that it plans an unwarranted interference with business. The reply to the apprehensive objection is obvious. It is that the purpose of the government, declared by the secretary, is no longer extraordinary, that it is not the tactics of the partisan defenders of any particular tariff measure, that it aims at the construction of the highest efficiency in business to the advantage of both the employer and the employee, and that, above all, the relations of employer and employee have come to include as an essential party the public that both are held thus:

The greatest interest in our manufacturers is that of the people, without whose purchases the factories would close. They have more at stake than anyone else, and they are beginning to have very clear ideas respecting their interest in our factories and how to look after it. It is chiefly they who refuse to admit any longer that the head of a great business concern can do as he will with what he is pleased to call his property. It is they who insist upon the treatment of the operatives as men and women, and not as machines.

Opposition to the application of the government's inquiry with such a purpose may be excited and vociferous but it somehow fails to justify itself to reason.

COTTONSEED oil imported by Italy has increased by millions of pounds during the last few years, and the presumption is that Italy does not consume more than a fraction of the quantity she imports.

Secretary Redfield Stands Up for His Ideal